FEBRUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3218.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1792.

Agreeably to a determination had by Lottery, the following is a Return of the Names of those Persons who are entitled to SHARES *of* STOCK *in the Corporation instituted for the purpose of opening a* CANAL *between the waters of* SUSQUEHANNAH *and* SCHUYLKILL.

A.

ADGATE Andrew 5
Adams Richard 1
Aman John 1
Abercrombie James 1
Ashmead Mary 2
Anderson Harriet 2
Anderson Samuel 1
Andrews John 1
Alberson Ricloff 1
Andrews Robert 1
Abel John 1
Audebert Philip 1
Aitkins Robert, junior 1
Afton Peter 1

B

Bartow Sarah 1
Bryan Guy 1
Baker George A. 2
Blackwell Robert 2
Bartholomew Edward 1
Barlett Edward 1
Bartow Sarah 1
Brackhill John 1
Bayley Enoch 1
Bartram George 2
Bayard Samuel 3
Baker George 1
Barne Joseph 2
Blakey John 1
Bailey Francis 1
Blackwell Jacob 1
Barron John 1
Barendez B. A. L. 1
Barnes Cornelius 6
Barron John 1
Bake and Company 2
Black Benjamin 2
Barnes John 3
Baker H. D. 1
Barkus Mathew 1
Babe Richard 2
Bayard William 1
Bradford Thomas 1
Benezet Daniel 1
Bleeker Leonard 1
Beck Paul, junior 1
Beates Peter 2
Beavan William 1
Benezet Daniel 1
Bell James 1
Bell William 4
Benezet Daniel jun. 2
Benezet Anthony 1
Bennet Matthew 1
Blight Peter 2
Bickley R. S. 1
Byrne Maurice 1
Byrnes Joseph 2
Biby Thomas 1
Biddle Clement 1
Bolton William 1
Boggs John, junior 1
Brown William 1
Boys Samuel 1
Boyd John 2
Booth Robert 1
Brown Clement C. 2
Booth John 1
Boys Elias 1
Boyd James 1
Boggs Joseph 3
Boys Elias 1
Bayle Michael 1
Bond Joshua B. 1
Boers John 1
Brown John 1
Bunting Samuel 1
Burton John 1
Bush Joseph 1
Bull Thomas 3
Brumfield Amos 1
Bush Solomon 1
Budd Elizabeth 2
Budd Elizabeth 1
Budd James 1
Bush Abraham 1
Bullock Joseph 1
Burnside James 5
Bunner Elizabeth 1
Bush Isaiah 1
Burr Aaron 2
Bush Margaretta 2

C

Clarkson Mathew 1
Chap John 1
Carpenter Samuel 1
Cappar William 1
Clarke William 1
Cameron William 1
Cathcart Robert, Rev. 1
Campbell Robert 1
Caldwell David 2
Campbell Patrick 1
Carty Eliz. 1
Canby Thomas 1
Carroll John 1
Crawford Eliz. 1
Campbell David 1
Caldwell Andrew 2
Clarkson William 2
Capper Henry 1
Clarkson Samuel 1
Christie David 1
Christie John 1
Christie David, Dr. 1
Clymer George J. 1
Christie John 1
Cochran William & Co. 1
Constable Wm & James 1
Coffman John 1
Cooper Abigail 1
Cox James 3
Cockran Alexander 3
Crotto Henry J. 1
Cohen Jacob 4
Cohen Jacob 1
Cooke John 2
Conover Elias 1
Connel Eliz. 2
Cope Thomas P. 2
Coats Thomas 2
Coak Jacob 2
Cooper Robert 1
Cloffey Myles F. 2
Correy Robert 1
Collins Zacheus 1
Cox Paul 1
Correy Samuel 1
Collings James 1
Cottringer Garret 1
Cunningham James 2
Club Margaret 1
Cummings Samuel 1
Cuthbert Thomas 1
— 68

D

Davidson William 1
Dalton Tristram 2
Davis Samuel Eneas 2
Dalton Anne 2
Dannaker George 2
Davis Israel 1
Davinport F. 1
Dawson Josiah 2
Davis Benjamin, jun. 1
Dalton Ruth 1
Davis George 1
Deblois Gilbert 1
Deblois Stephen 1
Denton Thomas 1
Deberger John 1
Deblois Eliza 1
Deymling Franz Anthon 1
Drinker George 1
Drinker Henry, jun. 3
Dickinson Philemon 1
Drinker Joseph D. 2
Diehl Nicholas J. 1
Drinker William 1
Drinker George 1
Dick Peter 1
Drinker Henry, S. 2
Drinker Henry J. 1
Dectrick David 1
Donaldson J & Emilnor 1
Downing Jacob 1
Dorsey John 1
Donaldson John 1
Duffy P 2
Dunwoody John 1
Duncan James 5
Duffield Edward 1
Dunant Edward 2
— 52

E

Evans George 2
Evans Jeremiah 1
Erdman Charles 1
Edwards Edwards 1
Evans Griffith 1
Evans Charles 3
Evans Jesse 1
Evans David 1
Evans David (joiner) 1
Earl Thomas 1
Elder Thomas 2
Enex Eliza 1
Epple Andrew 1
Eddy Daniel 5
Etting Francis 2
Eyrly Jacob jun. 1
Eting Elizabeth 1
Erwin Samuel 1
Eddy Thomas 1
Eddy Polly 1
Eddy George 1
Etting Rachel 1
Eustis Margaret 1
— 32

F

Farmer Lewis 1
Franks Mary 1
Farone E. 1
Frazer Robert 2
Farrell Thomas 1
Fairbairn John 1
Ferguson Hugh, sen. 1
Ferguson Hugh, jun. 3
French William 1
Felckers Nicholas 1
Fish Eliakim 1
Finch John 1
Fricke Augustus 1
Fisher Joseph C. 1
Finlay Samuel 1
Fritz Philip 1
Field Joseph J. 1
Filman Jere. 1
Fisher Tabitha 1
Fenton John 1
Field Nathan 3
Fuller Jacob 1
Fisher James C. 1
Fromberger John 1
Foster Samuel 2
Fowler Theodosius & Co. 1
Fox Samuel M. 1
Forrester Lidia 1
Fowler Alexander 2
Fox George 2
Ford Standish 1
Fox George W. 1
Foukrad George 1
Fouk Caleb 1
Fox Joseph 1
Foulk Caleb, jun. 1
Fullerton Alexander 1
Fullerton Margaret 1
Fulton Samuel 1
Fullerton Esther, jun. 1

G

Gaskell Peter 1
Gratz Barnard 1
Gardiner Richard 1
Gratz Mariam 1
Gardiner William 2
Gratz Simon 1
Geisse William 1
Geyer Andrew, jun. 1
Geisse Francis, 1
Ged Margery, 1
Greenway William 1
Gilbert Mary, 1
Gillingham James 1
Gilbert Mathias 1
Grim George 1
Gordon Elisha 1
Governeur Joseph 1
Grover John 1
Gordon Enoch 1
Guff Thomas 1
Glover Nathaniel 3
— 34

H

Harlan Joshua 1
Harlan Joshua 1
Hayes William 1
Harback John 1
Hassel William 1
Hallowell John 1
Hagler Valentine 1
Hawthorne James 1
Harrison William 1
Hayes Sally 1
Harvey Alexander 1
Hagenau J. Nichol 1
Hains Adam 1
Hays Reyne 1
Harsbarger Henry 1
Hacker Leonard 1
Hays Samuel 1
Hawthorne Thomas 1
Hazlehurst Samuel 1
Henry Alexander 1
Heiss Frederick 2
Henderson William 1
Hepburn Stacy 1
Hickman David 1
Hyneman Henry 3
Hill Patrick 1
Hix Gursham 1
Hill Henry 1
Honey George J. 1
Howell Ezekiel 1
Houston Mary 2
Hockly Mary 1
Hoffner Jacob, jun. 1
Howard Thomas 2
Hopkins John 1
Hood Samuel 1
Hoffman David 1
Hood Hannah 1
Hood William 1
Holland James 1
Howard Thomas 1
Hoffner Henry 1
Howell Jacob S. 1
Hemphill William 1
Hughes John 1
Huddel John 2
Huddell Joseph, jun. 2
Hutz John 1
Hubly Joseph 1
Hunter William 1
Hutchens Joseph 2
Huges John 1
Hunt Peter 2
— 68

I

James William 1
James William 1
Israel Israel 3
Jackson and Smith 1
Jack Robert 7
Jacobi Lewis 1
Jacobi Lewis 1
James Samuel 1
Jedun Francis 1
Jenkins Lewis 1
Irwin Mathew 1
Ingles K. 1
Irwin John 1
Josephson Manuel 3
John Jesse 1
Johnson Robert 1
Jonah James 1
Jones Jonathan 2
Jones Richard C. 1
Jones Isaac C. 1
— 31

K

Kennedy Andrew & Co. 2
Kennedy Michael 2
Kemble Robert 2
Ketland Thomas, jun. 1
Kerwin William, D. 1
Kennedy John 2
Kemble Samuel 1
Ketland Thomas 1
Keppele George 1
Kean Charles 1
Kennedy Anthony & co. 1
Kean Lewis H. 2
Kemble Robert T. 1
Kingston James P. jun. 2
Kidd Robert 1
Kingston Strictland G. 1
Kitts George 1
King Zob 1
Kingston James P. sen. 1
King James 1
King Anne 1
Kuhn Michael 2
Kucher William 3
Kruimel Chas. G. 1
— 33

L

Latimer Henry 1
Latimer George 1
Lawrence William 2
Lane William 1
Lauman Ludwick 1
Lewis Mordecai 2
Leaming Thomas, jun. 4
Leach Thomas 1
Le Roy and Bayard 1
Lee Chris. 1
Little James 3
Linnin Jaco 1
Ligeaux Peter 1
Linnard William 2
Littler John S. 1
Lyle James 1
Lynch Edward 1
Linton William 1
Lohra Peter 3
Lombeart Margaretta 2
Lloyd Wood 1
Lownes David 1
Luring Lewis H. 1
— 33

M

Mazurie James I. 1
M'Call George 1
M'Nair John 1
Matlack Nathan 1
Malone John 1
Mason John 1
Malon Patrick 1
Matlack White 1
M'Calmont John 1
M'Call Henry 1
Marache Solomon 1
M'Ferran Samuel 2
Mathews John 1
M'Call William 1
M'Donald Nathan 2
Marks Solomon 1
Matheson Niel 1
M'Call K. 1
M'Laughlin John 2
M'Call Peter 1
Magaw Samuel 2
Mendenhall Thomas 1
M'Clenachan Polly 1
Mead Henrietta C. sen. 1
M'Kean Joseph B. 2
M'Cleland John 1
M'Evers James 1
Meredith Samuel 1
Merrick John 1
Melbeck John 1
Meirken Peter, jun. 1
Meirken Ann 2
M'Crea James 1
Merril Hezekiah 1
Mead Henrietta C. jun. 1
Meeker Phebe 1
Meade Richard 1
Miles Evan 1
Mickeljohn John 1
Mickel Samuel & Co. 2
Milnor Isaac 1
M'Kissick John 1
Miller James C. 1
Miles James 1
Milliman Jane 1
Mickeljohn John 1
Mitchel John, jun. 1
Miller Isaac 1
Mifflin Thomas 1
Miller Alexander 2
Miles Samuel 2
M'Intyre William 1
Miller Joseph J. 1
Miller John 1
Morris Robert 1
Morris Esther 2
Morris Robert 1
Montgomery William 2
Morgan Jacob 1
M Connell Matthew 1
Miles James 1
Moore Jesse 1
Moris Mary 1
Morgan John 5
Morel David L. 1
Morris Luke 1
Moore George S. 2
M'Donald James 2
Montgomery J. & W. 1
Myttinger Jacob 3
Moulder William 1
Morris Maria 1
Morris Henry 1
Murgatroyd Thomas 1
Mullowny John, jun. 1
Mullery Edmund 1
M Euen Elizabeth 1
M'Euen Dunkin 1
— 97

N

Nealls William 2
Newbold John 1
Newbold Charles 1
Nixon John 1
Nicholson John 4
Norton Thomas 1
Norris Joseph P. 2
Norris Robert 1
Nones Benjamin 2
Nones David 1
— 16

O

O'Hara Wm. 4
O'Hara John 5
O'Eellers James 3
Ogle Thomas 1
Ozeas Peter 1
O'Conor John 1
— 15

P

Patton John 1
Parker Mathew 1
Parry Roland 1
Parvin William P. 2
Passant Isaac 3
Paulson James 2
Prager Michael 1
Pragers & Co. 1
Parker Jeremiah 1
Paisly Robert 1
Parry John 1
Parker Edward & Co. 1
Peterson Peter 1
Perot James 1
Pelosi Vincent M. 1
Penrose William 1
Pearce Amos 2
Piersol Jeremiah 1
Prentiss Nathaniel 1
Pearce Thomas 1
Pearce Matthew 1
Perkins Thomas 1
Pearson john 1
Pennell William 1
Philips William 1
Pierial Jeremiah 1
Pierie Robert 2
Philips John 1
Printz George 1
Philson Robert 2
Pinkerton David 1
Potter William 1
Potter James, jun. 1
Power Robert 1
Potter James, sen. 1
Poultney John 1
Powel Samuel 1
Pole Edward 6
Potter Richard 1
Porter Robert 1
Porter William 1
Porter John, jun. 1
Porter Stephen 1
Poulson Zachariah, jun. 1
Potter James, sen. 1
Plumsted William 1
Porter Andrew, jun. 2
— 65

R

Read James 2
Reese Jacob 1
Reynolds Maria 1
Rawn David 2
Raphun John 2
Reese James 1
Renshaw Richard 1
Read John, jun. 1
Reynolds Simeon 1
Rees James 1
Read William 3
Reed Rachael 1
Reiley John 1
Redman Thomas 1
Rimes Thomas 2
Richie George 2
Riddle James 2
Richie Alexander 1
Richard Thomas A. 1
Robeson Rudeman 1
Rhoads Sarah 1
Roberts George 2
Rose Hickman 1
Roberts George, jun. 1
Robinson William 2
Robins John 1
Ross John 1
Roberts William 1
Roberts Hugh 1
Roberts Abraham 1
Ruston Thomas 2
Rush Jacob 1
Rush Benjamin 2
Rudolph John 1
Rumsey Thomas 1

S

Sharpless Jesse 1
Saul Joseph 1
Shannon James 1
Shafner Casper, jun. 1
Sparks Henry 1
Sparks Henry jun. 3
Sanderson Robert 1
Sayfres Led 2
Stall John 1
Shanklang Charles 2
Stevenson Crooke 1
Seitz John William 1
Seal Joshua 1
Stretch Joseph 1
Steinmetz Henry 1
Sellers Abraham 1
Stedman William 1
Steinmetz John 1
Stritch Thomas 1
Spencer Thomas 1
Steel John 1
Stewart Walter, jun. 1
Seabring Isaac 2
Stewart Mary Ann 2
Stewart William, sen. 1
Snell John 1
Stein William 1
Seyfred Jacob, jun. 1
Stewart Robert 1
Stewart Mary Ann 1
Sheeble Jacob 1
Steel Alexander 1
Spencer Andrew 1
Stedman Margaret 1
Stewart Walter 1
Smith Jonathan 1
Swift Mary 1
Simmons David 1
Smith James B. 1
Smith Jonathan 1
Smith Anthony 1
Stiles Edward 2
Schryer Peter 1
Smith William 1
Stille P. D. 1
Smith Jonathan B. 1
Simpson Michael 1
Smith Rebecca 1
Sibbald George 1
Smith C. 1
Smith John 1
Skyrin John 3
Simmons James 1
Smith William 1
Smith William 1
Smith William, drug't. 3
Smith Anthony 2
Sims Woodrup, 4
Smith Rebecca, 1
Smith Jonathan 2
Smith Rev. I. B. 1
Smith William M. 1
Smith William 1
Sitman Peter 1
Smith Robert 1
Simon John 1
Stille John, jun. 1
Souder John 1
Shoemaker Charles 1
Stock John 2
Solomon Levi 1
Scott Alexander 1
Stroud Dan 1

(Turn to the 4th page.)

UNITED STATES,

January 16th, 1792.

SIR,

AS the circumſtances which have engaged the United States in the preſent Indian War may ſome of them be out of the public recollection, and others perhaps be unknown, it may appear adviſable that you prepare and publiſh, from authentic documents, a ſtatement of thoſe circumſtances, as well as of the meaſures which have been taken, from time to time, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and friendſhip.

When the community are called upon for conſiderable exertions to relieve a part which is ſuffering under the hand of an enemy, it is deſirable to manifeſt that due pains have been taken by thoſe entruſted with the adminiſtration of their affairs to avoid the evil.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

The Secretary for the Department of War.

The Cauſes of the exiſting Hoſtilities between the UNITED STATES, and certain Tribes of INDIANS north-weſt of the Ohio, ſtated and explained from official and authentic Documents, and publiſhed in obedience to the orders of the Preſident of the United States.

A RECURRENCE to the Journals of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, of the early ſtages of the late war, will evince the public ſolicitude to preſerve peace with the Indian tribes, and to prevent their engaging in a conteſt in which they were no wiſe intereſted.

But although partial treaties or conventions were formed with ſome of the northern and weſtern tribes, in the years 1775 and 1776, yet thoſe treaties were too feeble to reſiſt the powerful impulſes of a contrary nature, ariſing from a combination of circumſtances at that time; and accordingly all the various Indian nations (the Oneidas, Tuſcaroras, and a few individuals of the Delawares excepted) lying on our frontiers, from Georgia to Canada, armed againſt us.

It is yet too recent to have been forgotten, that great numbers of inoffenſive men, women and children, fell a ſacrifice to the barbarous warfare practiſed by the Indians, and many others were dragged into a deplorable captivity.

Notwithſtanding that theſe aggreſſions were entirely unprovoked, yet as ſoon as the war ceaſed with Great-Britain, the United States, inſtead of indulging any reſentments againſt the Indian nations, ſought only how to eſtabliſh a liberal peace with all the tribes throughout their limits.

Early meaſures were accordingly taken for this purpoſe. A treaty was held, and a peace concluded, in the year 1784, with the hoſtile part of the northern Indians, or Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix.

In January 1785, another treaty was formed with part of the weſtern tribes, at Fort M'Intoſh, on the Ohio; to wit, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, and Chippewas.

During the ſame year, treaties were formed at Hopewell on the Keowee, with all the powerful tribes of the ſouth, excepting the Creeks; to wit, the Cherokees, the Choctaws & Chickaſaws.

In January 1786, a treaty was formed with the Shawaneſe, at the confluence of the Great-Miami with the Ohio.

It was not long before certain turbulent and malignant characters, reſiding among ſome of the northern and weſtern tribes, which had formed the treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intoſh, excited uneaſineſs and complaints againſt thoſe treaties. In conſequence of repreſentations upon this ſubject, on the 5th of October, 1787, Congreſs directed, "That a general treaty ſhould be held with the tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States, inhabiting the country north-weſt of the Ohio, and about Lake Erie, as ſoon after the firſt of April next as conveniently might be, and at ſuch place and at ſuch particular time as the Governor of the Weſtern Territory ſhould appoint, for the purpoſe of knowing the cauſes of uneaſineſs among the ſaid tribes, and hearing their complaints; of regulating trade, and amicably ſettling all affairs concerning lands and boundaries between them and the United States."

On the 2d day of July, 1788, Congreſs appropriated "the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars, in addition to fourteen thouſand dollars before appropriated, for defraying the expences of the treaties which had been ordered, or which might be ordered to be held in the preſent year with the ſeveral Indian tribes in the Northern Department, and for extinguiſhing the Indian claims; the whole of the ſaid twenty thouſand dollars, together with ſix thouſand dollars of the ſaid fourteen thouſand dollars, to be applied ſolely to the purpoſe of extinguiſhing the Indian claims to the lands they had already ceded to the United States, by obtaining regular conveyances for the ſame, and for extending a purchaſe beyond the limits theretofore fixed by treaty; but that no part of the ſaid ſums ſhould be applied for any purpoſe other than thoſe above mentioned."

Accordingly new treaties were held at Fort Harmar the latter part of the year 1788, and concluded on the 9th day of January, 1789, with a repreſentation of all the Six or Northern Nations, the Mohawks excepted—and with a repreſentation of the following tribes, to wit: the Wyandots, the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippawas, Patt[illegible]atamas, and Sacs.—By theſe treaties, nearly the ſame boundaries were recognized and eſtabliſhed by a principle of purchaſe, as had been ſtipulated by the former treaties of Fort Stanwix and Fort M'Intoſh.

Thus careful and attentive was the government of the United States to ſettle a boundary with the Indians on the baſis of fair treaty, to obviate the diſſatisfactions which had been excited, and to eſtabliſh its claim to the lands relinquiſhed on the principle of equitable purchaſe.

It does not appear that the right of the Northern and Weſtern Indians, who formed the ſeveral before mentioned treaties to the lands thereby relinquiſhed to the United States, has been queſtioned by any other tribes; nor does it appear that the preſent war has been occaſioned by any diſpute relatively to the boundaries eſtabliſhed by the ſaid treaties.

But on the contrary it appears, that the unprovoked aggreſſions of the Miami and Wabaſh Indians upon Kentucky and other parts of the frontiers, together with their aſſociates, a banditti, formed of Shawaneſe and outcaſt Cherokees, amounting in all to about one thouſand two hundred men, are ſolely the cauſes of the war. Hence it is proper that their conduct ſhould be more particularly adverted to.

In the year 1784, when meſſages were ſent to the Wyandots and Delawares, inviting them to meet the commiſſioners, firſt at Cayahoga, and afterwards at Fort M'Intoſh, their neighbours the *Miami Indians* were alſo included in the ſaid invitations; but they did not attend.

In the year 1785 theſe invitations were repeated; but the meſſengers upon their arrival at the Miami village, had their horſes ſtolen, were otherwiſe treated with inſolence, and prevented fulfilling their miſſion.

In the years 1787 and 1788, new endeavours were uſed to bring thoſe Indians to treat: they were urged to be preſent at the treaty appointed to be held at Fort Harmar; but theſe endeavours proved as fruitleſs as all the former.

At a council of the tribes, convened in 1788, at the Miami river, the Miami and Wabaſh Indians were preſſed to repair to the treaty with great earneſtneſs by the chiefs of the Wyandots and Delawares; the Wyandot chiefs particularly preſented them with a large belt of wampum, holding one end of it themſelves, and offering the other to the hoſtile Indians, which was refuſed. The Wyandots then laid it on the ſhoulders of a principal chief, recommending to him to be at peace with the Americans; but without making any anſwer, he leaned himſelf and let it fall to the ground: this ſo diſpleaſed the Wyandots, that they immediately left the council houſe.

In the mean time the frontier ſettlements were diſquieted by frequent depredations and murders, and the complaints of their inhabitants, (as might be expected) of the pacific forbearance of the government, were loud, repeated, and diſtreſſing—their calls for protection inceſſant—till at length they appeared determined by their own efforts to endeavour to retaliate the injuries they were continually receiving, and which had become intolerable.

In this ſtate of things it was indiſpenſible for the government to make ſome deciſive exertion for the peace and ſecurity of the frontier.

But notwithſtanding the ill ſucceſs of former experiments, and the invincible ſpirit of animoſity which had appeared in certain tribes, and which was of a nature to juſtify a perſuaſion that no impreſſion could be made upon them by pacific expedients, it was ſtill deemed adviſeable to make one more eſſay.

Accordingly in April 1790, Anthony Gamelin, an inhabitant of Poſt Vincennes, and a man of good character, was diſpatched to all the tribes and villages of the Wabaſh river, and to the Indians of the Miami Village, with a meſſage purporting, that the United States were deſirous of eſtabliſhing a general peace with all the neighbouring tribes of Indians, and of treating them in all reſpects with perfect humanity and kindneſs, and at the ſame time warning them to abſtain from further depredations.

The Indians in ſome of the villages on the lower part of the Wabaſh, appeared to liſten to him, others manifeſted a different diſpoſition, others confeſſed their inability to reſtrain their young warriors, and all referred the meſſenger to the Indians at the Miami village. At this village ſome appeared well diſpoſed, but the chiefs of the Shawaneſe returned the meſſages and belts, informing the meſſenger however, that they would, after conſultation, within thirty nights, ſend an anſwer to Poſt Vincennes—The promiſed anſwer was never received. While the meſſenger was at the Miami village, two negroes were brought in from our ſettlements, priſoners; and upon his return to L'Anguille, a chief informed him that a party of ſeventy warriors, from the more diſtant Indians, had arrived, and were gone againſt the ſettlements.

In three days after his departure from the Miami village, a priſoner was there burnt to death. Similar cruelties were exerciſed at the Ouittanon towns, about the ſame time; and in the courſe of three months immediately after the laſt mentioned invitation, upwards of one hundred perſons were killed, wounded, and taken priſoners upon the Ohio, and in the diſtrict of Kentucky.

It is to be remarked, that previouſly to the laſt invitation, the people of Kentucky who, in conſequence of their injuries, were meditating a blow againſt the hoſtile Indians (as before intimated) were reſtrained by the Preſident of the United States, from croſſing the Ohio, until the effect of the friendly overture intended to be made ſhould be known.

It is alſo to be obſerved, that the Wyandots and Delawares, after having frequently and fruitleſsly endeavoured to influence the Miami and Wabaſh Indians to peace; upon mature conviction finally declared that force only could effect the object.

As an evidence that the conduct of the hoſtile Indians has been occaſioned by other motives than a claim relatively to boundaries—it is to be obſerved, that their depredations have been principally upon the diſtrict of Kentucky, and the counties of Virginia, lying along the ſouth ſide of the Ohio, a country to which they have no claim.

It appears by reſpectable evidence, that from the year 1783, until the month of October, 1790, the time the United States commenced offenſive operations againſt the ſaid Indians, that on the Ohio, and the frontiers on the ſouth ſide thereof, they killed, wounded and took priſoners, about one thouſand five hundred men, women and children, beſides carrying off upwards of two thouſand horſes, and other property to the amount of fifty thouſand dollars.

The particulars of the barbarities exerciſed upon many of the priſoners, of different ages and ſexes, although ſupported by indiſputable evidence, are of too ſhocking a nature to be preſented to the public. It is ſufficient upon this head to obſerve, that the tomahawk and ſcalping knife have been the mildeſt inſtruments of death. That in ſome caſes torture by fire, and other execrable means have been uſed.

But the outrages which were committed upon the Frontier inhabitants were not the only injuries that were ſuſtained; repeated attacks upon detachments of the troops of the United States, were at different times, made. The following from its peculiar enormity deſerves recital—In April, 1790, Major Doughty was ordered to the friendly Chickaſaws on public buſineſs. He performed this duty in a boat, having with him Enſign Sedam, and a party of fifteen men. While aſcending the Teneſſee river, he was met by a party of forty Indians in four canoes, conſiſting principally of the aforeſaid banditti of Shawaneſe, and outcaſt Cherokees. They approached under a white flag, the well known emblem of peace. They came on board the Major's boat, received his preſents, continued with him nearly one hour, and then departed in the moſt friendly manner. But, they had ſcarcely cleared his oars, before they poured in a fire upon his crew, which was returned as ſoon as circumſtances would permit, and a moſt unequal combat was ſuſtained for ſeveral hours, when they abandoned their deſign, but not until they had killed and wounded eleven out of fifteen of the boat's crew. This perfidious conduct, in any age, would have demanded examplary puniſhment.

All overtures of peace failing, and the depredations ſtill continuing, an attempt at coercion became indiſpenſible. Accordingly the expedition under Brigadier General Harmar, in the month of October, 1790, was directed. The event is known.

After this expedition the Governor of the Weſtern Territory, in order that nothing might be omitted, to effect a peace without further conflict, did, on his arrival at Fort Harmar in December, 1790, ſend through the Wyandots and Delawares conciliatory meſſages to the Miamis, but ſtill without effect.

The Cornplanter, a war Chief of the Senekas and other Indians of the ſame tribe, being in Philadelphia in the month of February, 1791 were engaged to undertake to impreſs the hoſtile Indians with the conſequences of their perſiſting in the hoſtilities, and alſo of the juſtice and moderation of the United States.

In purſuance of this deſign Col. Procter, on the fourteenth of March, was ſent to the Cornplanter to haſten his departure, and to accompany him to the Miami village—and meſſages were ſent to the Indians declaratory of the pacific ſentiments of the United States towards them. But both Col. Procter and the Cornplanter, although zealouſly deſirous of executing their miſſion, encountered difficulties of a particular nature, which were inſurmountable, and prevented the execution of their orders.

Major General St. Clair, in the month of April, ſent meſſages from Fort Harmar to the Delawares, expreſſive of the pacific deſigns of the United States, to all the Indian tribes.

A treaty was held at the Painted-Poſt by Colonel Pickering, in June, 1791, with a part of the ſix Nations, at which the humane intentions of the General Government towards them particularly, and the Indian tribes generally, were fully explained.

Captain Hendricks, a reſpectable Indian, reſiding with the Oneidas, appearing zealouſly diſpoſed to attempt convincing the hoſtile Indians of their miſtaken conduct, was accordingly ſent for that purpoſe, but was fruſtrated by unforeſeen obſtacles, in his laudable attempts.

The different meaſures which have been recited muſt evince, that notwithſtanding the highly culpable conduct of the Indians in queſtion, the government of the United States, uninfluenced by the reſentment, or any falſe principles which might ariſe from a conſciouſneſs of ſuperiority, adopted every proper expedient to terminate the Indian hoſtilities, without having recourſe to the laſt extremity; and, after being compelled to reſort to it, has ſtill kept ſteadily in view the re-eſtabliſhment of peace as its primary and ſole object.

Were it neceſſary to add proofs of the pacific and humane diſpoſitions of General Government towards the Indian tribes, the treaties with the Creeks, and with the Cherokees, might be cited as demonſtrative of its moderation and liberality.

The preſent partial Indian war is a remnant of the late general war, continued by a number of ſeparate banditti, who, by the inceſſant practice of fifteen years, ſeem to have formed inveterate and incurable habits of enmity againſt the frontier inhabitants of the United States.

To obtain protection againſt lawleſs violence was a main object for which the preſent government was inſtituted. It is, indeed, a main object of all governments. A frontier citizen poſſeſſes as ſtrong claims to protection as any other citizen. The frontiers are the vulnerable parts of every country; and the obligation of the government of the United States, to afford the requiſite protection, cannot be leſs ſacred in reference to the inhabitants of their Weſtern, than to thoſe of their Atlantic Frontier.

It will appear from a candid review of this ſubject, that the General Government could no longer abſtain from attempting to puniſh the hoſtile Indians.

The ill ſucceſs of the attempts for this purpoſe, is entirely unconnected with the juſtice or policy of the meaſure. A perſeverance in exertions to make the refractory Indians at laſt ſenſible, that they cannot continue their enormous outrages with impunity, appears to be as indiſpenſible, in the exiſting poſture of things as it will be adviſeable, whenever they ſhall manifeſt ſymptoms of a more amicable diſpoſition, to convince them, by deciſive proofs, that nothing is ſo much deſired by the United States as to be at liberty to treat them with kindneſs and beneficence. H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

War Department, Jan. 26th, 1792.

BOSTON, January 18.

The ſuperiority of workmanſhip of the Carvers of Philadelphia, has been aſſerted in all the prints of that city:—But, we believe, the world, on examining the beautiful Head of the Ship Columbia, which lately ſailed from this port for Europe, will at leaſt, give Boſton an equal ſhare of applauſe with her ſiſter. The figure is AMERICA in an erect poſture; which for delineation and expreſſion of feature—ſymmetry of parts, and elegance of ornament, has been pronounced by judges, a *chef de ouvre* in the art of Carving—and does much credit to Meſſ. SKELLINGS, the artiſts who deſigned and executed it.

Female Heroiſm.

A very extraordinary circumſtance arreſted the attention of the Houſe this afternoon. A petition was preſented by a Mrs. Deborah Gannett, who ſerved with reputation, as a ſoldier, three years in the army of the United States, and received an honourable diſcharge therefrom. This extraordinary woman inliſted as a male, by the name of Robert Shurtliff; and as ſuch did her duty without a ſtain on her virtue or honour.—She only prays, in her petition, for the payment of her arrears; but ſubmits the circumſtances of her ſervices to the conſideration of the Legiſlature: And from the feelings which appeared on the occaſion, expreſſive of a deſire to reward heroiſm like hers, there is no room to doubt that a compenſation will be granted, adequate to her ſervices, and honorable to the government.

Several members corroborated the facts ſtated in the petition; which was committed to a reſpectable committee.

A Repreſentation from the Committee for the ſale of Eaſtern Lands, was read, in which it was ſtated, that there have been ſold ſince the laſt ſitting of the General Court, about 2,100,000 acres of thoſe lands and that there are further applications for upwards of 2,000,000 acres more of that valuable and fertile country.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman now reſiding at Quebec, to his correſpondent in this city, dated Jan. 9, 1792.

"Our humanity was deeply affected by the dreadful carnage made by the Indians. You may be aſſured that the number of Indians did not exceed 1000, and that nothing ſaved Gen. Sinclair, and the remainder of his army but the great quantity of plunder he left to the Indians; they were compoſed of various tribes, and three fourths of them remained in the camp to plunder it and to take ſcalps, the trophies of their victory; and he that got moſt when he returned to his nation, acquired the greateſt ſhare of glory; hence only about 200 purſued. The loſs of the Indians is under 20 killed and 30 wounded. The victory they have obtained at ſo eaſy a purchaſe, and the riches they obtained by the plunder, and the proviſions they found, will make them a more terrible foe than they have ever been; they boaſt of taking an amazing quantity of powder and arms, which they wanted; many of them were only armed with ſpears and hatchets. And I have no doubt but if another expedition ſhould be ſet on foot that they will be met by three times the number of Indians: The Indian tribes of nations who live many hundred miles back have all entered into an aſſociataon, and made the preſent war a common concern, they have made peace among themſelves to enable them to oppoſe what they call the common enemy. The warriors of the different tribes ſo united are not leſs than 15 or 20,000;—numbers of the chiefs of ten or twelve numerous nations were here the laſt ſummer. Lord Dorcheſter adviſed them to make peace, and offered his mediation; He told them that he was at peace with the United States, and could give them no aſſiſtance. Their anſwer was that the enemy was in their Country, and would not make peace with them, but on terms diſhonourable, and at the expence of their country, and that they had determined to die before they would accept of ſuch terms. They left us much diſſatisfied with the anſwer they received, and with a full determination to defend their country with the laſt drop of their blood.

"You may depend on it, that many years will elapſe and many thouſand men be expended, before the United States will by the preſent meaſures be able to poſſeſs the country in conteſt, and I may alſo add, that I have great apprehenſions, that great deſolation and deſtruction will be the conſequence on the frontiers of the Ohio this winter and next ſpring; I would to God that ſome ſteps might be taken to prevent them. I have no doubt but the country might be purchaſed for one fiftieth part of the expence already incurred by the different expeditions; the attempt to take the country from them by force, is founded in unrighteouſneſs, and ought to be abandon-

ed; beſides, if the Americans mean to have any trade with them, they are taking ſteps that will prevent it for many years to come. The Indians do not eaſily forget or forgive injuries."

PARIS, October 21.

It is remarkable, that in the various tumults that have been excited among the populace, on account of the proteſtants being allowed to preach their doctrines without hindrance, women have been the ſole actors; and on ſeveral occaſions have gone to ſuch miſchievous lengths, that even the loweſt vulgar among the men, have voluntarily aſſiſted the city guards in reducing theſe prieſt ridden viragos to reaſon. This ungovernable temper in our women is not difficult to be accounted for. In times paſt it has been the policy of the teaching clergy, always to make ſure of the miſtreſs of the family. No pains having been previouſly ſpared to make them ſincere converts to the tenets of bigotry and fanaticiſm, the men, of conſequence, became an eaſy prey, and were not ſo much attended to. The principles of intolerance having by theſe means taken ſuch deep root in the minds of the lower claſs of our females, no wonder that the laws of equity and juſtice find it difficult to inſpire them with a tolerating ſpirit in matters of religion.

The firſt ſeſſions of the ſecond Legiſlative Aſſembly of France have been marked with that ſame inſtability and want of good order as the former Aſſembly. The public, however, have gained one advantage in this which they had not in the laſt, that is, the complete eſtabliſhment of committees. Theſe preparatory aſſemblies infinitely accelerate the labours of the general aſſembly, in arranging the matter, and fitting every ſubject for methodical diſcuſſion. The capital queſtion was how to ſteer clear of certain abuſes with which the committees of the conſtituting aſſembly had been juſtly reproached. The organization of thoſe committees was, in many reſpects, faulty; particularly in this, that a ſingle individual could be a member of ſeveral committees at the ſame time; that their duration was permanent; and that they could decide upon queſtions without conſulting the aſſembly. The legiſlature, now in ſeſſion, ſenſible of thoſe abuſes, have decreed: 1. That no member can be of more committees than one at the ſame time. 2. That previous to preſenting their reports, each committee ſhall take care to have them printed and diſtributed among the General Aſſembly, at leaſt eight days before they are delivered in for actual legiſlative conſideration. 3. The committees ſhall not directly receive memorials, addreſſes, or petitions; but that every document of this nature muſt come to them through the aſſembly, at whoſe option it ſhall be to refer them to committees or not. 4. Committees ſhall not in any caſe make anſwers to queſtions, nor decide thereon, whether proviſionally or definitively. 5. Their ſittings and deliberations ſhall be open to all the members of the aſſembly, who ſhall chooſe to attend or aſſiſt therein. As to the mode of organizing committees it is decreed, that a paper ſhall be provided, diſtributed into as many columns as there are committees; each member of the aſſembly to write his name, employment, department, and place of abode, in the column appropriated to that part of the public buſineſs which is aſſigned to him; or to which he thinks himſelf equal. The members of each committee ſhall then be choſen by ſimple balloting, one half of which to be changed alternately every three months. The number of committees to be 22; the members of each to be 24, except the committee of legiſlation, which ſhall conſiſt of 48, the whole to be changed every ſix months. The following is a liſt of the committees, and the name proper to each. 1. The committee of the diſtricts of the kingdom; 2, of civil and criminal law; 3, of liquidation; 4, examination of accounts; 5, public expenditures; 6, certificate and money matters; 7, public conſtitutions; 8, the national treaſury; 9, the public debt; 10, agriculture and internal communications; 11, commerce, manufactures, and arts; 12, matters relative to the feudal law; 13 for the military; 14, for the marine; 15, for domains; 16, diplomatic, or foreign employments; 17, for the colonies; 18, for public aids; 19, public education; 20, petitions; 21, decrees; 22, for the inſpection of the ſecretary's books and the printing-office. According to this liſt, five committees are aboliſhed by the ſecond aſſembly, viz. that for the clergy—penſions—reſearch---report---and the conſtitution. A member ſtood up, at a late ſitting, and gravely propoſed a *committee of vigilance*; i. e. to watch over the proceedings of the aſſembly, and prevent any thing being done to wound the conſtitution. His colleague got up and propoſed in his turn, that "of this committee every individual in the houſe ſhould be a member."---It is evident that the ſecond legiſlative aſſembly may claim great merit from having thus made a proper diſtribution of the immenſe labours before them; the public now hope that they will expedite buſineſs, as a malevolent ſpirit ſeems to be gathering ſtrength amongſt us, and every thing announces it high time to put a ſtop to the emigration of the nobleſſe and prieſts, as well as to the incredible deſertion of the officers from the frontier army; in regard to whom a motion has been recently made in the aſſembly, to declare them *infamous*, and *traitors* to their country.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

On Monday next the Supreme Court of the UNITED STATES will meet at the new Court Houſe in this city, when it is expected, the important queſtion will be agitated and ſettled——Whether a State can be compelled to appear and anſwer to a Proceſs iſſuing from that Court?

Late letters from Birmingham mention, that Mr. Taylor (who had his houſe and other property deſtroyed by the mob) and ſeveral other reſpectable diſſenters, were preparing to embark for America in the courſe of the preſent year. Mr. Taylor, alone, it is ſaid, is worth near 200,000l. ſterling.

The lateſt advices from France mention numerous deſertions from their army on the frontiers: theſe deſertions are however confined to the officers, ſeduced by the French ex-princes; the common ſoldiery remain faithful to the cauſe of their country. The army on the frontiers conſiſts of 146,000 effective men. Of theſe, 27,000 are cavalry, and 8,000 artillery. There conſequently remain 111,000 infantry; two thirds of which (ſays a Lyden paper) are diſtributed upon the frontiers of Germany, and along the Rhine. To the above are added the national guards, actually under pay and ready for ſervice. Theſe amount to 100,000, making in the whole an effective army of two hundred and fifty three thouſand men; a force, it is thought, fully ſufficient to check any attempts of the ex-patriated princes upon the kingdom of France.

On Saturday laſt departed this life, after a lingering illneſs, which he bore with great patience, Mr. JOSEPH SAUNDERS, in the 80th year of his age: he was many years a reputable merchant of this city.

Died, on Monday, at his farther's houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. PETER MARKOE, an eminent literary character, and an honeſt man.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, January 20th, the following gentlemen, *Foreign* and *American*, were duly elected Members.

Count Paul Andreani (Member of ſeveral Literary Societies) of Milan, Italy.

Rodolph Valltravers, Eſq. F. R. S. Hamburg.

Anthony Fothergill, M. D. of Bath, England.

Anthony Renatus Charles Mathurin de la Foreſt, Vice Conſul General of France, to the United States.

Mr. Joſeph Ceracchi, of the City of Rome.

Paliſot de Beauvois, de la Societé des Sciences and Arts du Cap Francois, and correſpondent de L'Accadamie des Sciences de Paris.

John Rouelle, M. D.

Mr. Richard P. Barton, of Mount-Airy, Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

Dr. David Jackſon, of Philadelphia.

Dr. William Smith, of ditto.

Nicolas B. Waters, M. D. of ditto.

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL MAGAW, Secetary.

Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

January 17, 1792.

A Committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Johnſon, Tyler, Taylor, Fiſk, and Nichol was choſen to report the moſt eligible method for the ſupport of Teachers of Piety, Religion and Morality within this Commonwealth, and how to determine the proper members in each ſociety chargeable with ſuch ſupport.

THEATRE.

Mr. Tudor called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of a repeal of the Law *prohibiting Theatrical Exhibitions*. After ſtating the reaſons which induced him thus early to riſe, he read the Law above mentioned; and moved that a Committee be appointed to conſider the expediency of bringing in a bill for the repeal of it. No perſon riſing on the ſubject, the queſtion was called for, and put: When the numbers were,

For the Committee	37
Againſt it	69

On the ſpeaker's declaring the vote in the Negative, Mr. Gardner roſe, and moved for a reconſideration. Some attention, he ſaid, was due to ſo reſpectable a town, as *Boſton*—three quarters of the citizens of which had in two publick town meetings voted for the repeal. If on an individual's preſenting a petition, or complaining of a grievance, he was ſure to have his caſe committed—he could not, he ſaid, ſee the juſtice of refuſing to take into conſideration the requeſt of ſo large a part of the community. He thought gentlemen had miſtaken the motion and therefore wiſhed the vote might be reconſidered.

Mr. Wedgery alſo thought the motion had been miſunderſtood. He had no idea of refuſing to conſider the requeſt of ſo reſpectable a town as *Boſton*—or even the pooreſt in the Commonwealth. The committee, he ſaid, was not to be choſen to bring in a bill to repeal the law—this was quite another thing; but merely to conſider of the expediency or inexpediency of ſo doing. Surely, ſaid he, the houſe cannot refuſe this.---He therefore ſeconded Mr. G's motion.

Mr. Breck mentioned, that the Legiſlature laſt year, had ſuſtained the petition of Mr. Henry, of the American company of *Comedians*, on the ſame ſubject; he could not, therefore, ſee the propriety or conſiſtency of refuſing to commit the preſent ſubject.

Dr. Jarvis called on thoſe who voted againſt the commitment, to come forward with their reaſons therefore: Perhaps, ſaid he, they may be ſo forcible as to convince me that it is wrong to commit the ſubject. If they could demonſtrate that the object of the inſtitution was detrimental either to Liberty, Morality, Religion, or the Rights of Society, he would readily vote with the majority: But until they did this, he ſhould ſtill vote as he had done.

Mr. Waſhburn, and ſeveral other members mentioning that the motion had been miſunderſtood, the queſtion of Reconſideration was taken, and paſſed in the affirmative.

For it,	71,
Againſt it	33.

The ſubject was then committed to Meſſrs. *Gardiner*, *Greenlief*, *Hitchborn*, *Bowers*, *Flagg*, *Waſhburn*, and *Kinſley*, to conſider and report thereon.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, not to purchaſe, or pay any money to the Legatees of John Steelman, for that Plantation in Clonmell, in Glouceſter county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, till matters are ſettled, as there are ſeveral debts remaining unpaid, and particularly, a judgment of Court againſt ſaid Plantation, which would have been ſold before now, only out of lenity to the children, as it was thought it would ſell to more advantage when they came of age.

I likewiſe hereby give notice to the ſaid Legatees, to come and ſettle with me, pay off the judgment, take up the writings concerning the Plantation, and take delivery of the ſame; they may then ſell it to the beſt advantage, and divide the money according to the will; but if they have not, or cannot get the money to pay off the judgment before the Place is ſold, on their coming and agreeing with me to make me ſafe, I will aſſiſt them in ſelling the ſame, and wait for the money till it is ſold. If they do not come to ſettle before the firſt of March next, I ſhall think they do not intend to come at all, and be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting the judgment in force.

January 30, 1792. ‡ 1 w JONATHAN CHEW.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of public taxes, in the city and county of Philadelphia, who are yet in arrears, to pay the amount of their reſpective duplicates to the treaſurer, on or before the 10th day of March next; otherwiſe they muſt expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

ANDREW GEYER,
SAMUEL CHURCH,
THOMAS HOPKINS, } Commiſſioners.

January 26, 1792.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the firſt day of March next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN at the ſign of the BUCK, lying in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the forks of the great road to Newtown, Four-Lane's-End and Corryell's Ferry. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone houſe, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe and ſtable, with good ſheds, and a houſe adjoining occupied as a ſtore; the lot conſiſts of 12 acres of land, about 3 acres meadow, the reſt good plow-land, with a good bearing orchard.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold a Lot of about 3 acres of land, with a large log houſe, adjoining the aforeſaid lot.

And on the day following will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near Buſletown, about 11 miles from the city, a ſmall Plantation, containing 55 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 12 woodland, the reſt good plow-land; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe and barn, with a young bearing orchard. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place, by

JOHN ROBERTS.

January 25th, 1792. *

WANTS a place, as a Houſekeeper, in a ſmall family, a middle-aged Woman, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

BY virtue of a writ of Teſtatem Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William White, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Compaſs, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A tract or parcel of land, (the greateſt part whereof is woodland) ſituate in the townſhip of Sadſbury, bounded by the Lancaſter Line, lands of Robert Whitehill, Thomas Douglaſs, and others; containing about ninety acres. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Douglaſs, jun. deceaſed. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 30, 1792. *

BY virtue of a Precept from the Commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 20th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Brandywine, containing about 20 acres, bounded by lands late of Robert Lockard, deceaſed, lands of William Moore, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of the ſaid Robert Lockard, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 30, 1792. *

Norriſtown, Montgomery County, Jan. 26, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 11th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, bounded by lands of John Richards, Joſeph Paul, and others, containing 233 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate late of Peter Legaux, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Nedro, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, to make payment thereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, properly proven, unto

RICHARD WISTAR, Executor.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1792. tf

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GIEL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 166 acres, of which is cleared eighty acres, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 more may be made. This plantation is about two miles from Downings Town; there is erected on the place a good dwelling-houſe and barn, two ſmall orchards, and being in a limeſtone neighbourhood, the plantation may be manured at a ſmall expence; if not ſold before the firſt of March next, it will be expoſed to ſale on the evening of that day, at the Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, who may be found by enquiring at the Croſs-Keys, in Fourth, above Market-ſtreet.

PETER DE HAVEN,
ESTHER EASTBURN,
JOHN WALLACE.

N. B. Three ſtreams of water run through the place.

January 30, 1792. *

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC, For the Year 1792.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON Jun. No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the College,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANAC,

For the Year of our LORD 1792.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 1ſt inſtant, a bound Servant Lad, named WILLIAM THOMSON, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with buſhy red hair, full mouth, and freckled face; had on when he went away, a round upper jacket, light coloured, his under jacket rather darker, buckſkin breeches, pale blue yarn ſtockings, a new Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, and took with him a tow frock, and a ſpelling book. Whoever takes ſaid Runaway, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by † MOUNCE KEEN.

Swedeſborough, January 2, 1792.

Sproat John	3
Snowden Joſeph	1
Shoemaker Wm.	1
Scott Edward	4
Sloan Joſeph	1
Stokely William	1
Skull Frederick	1
Stuart William	1
Summers George	2
Summers Hannah	1
Sutter Daniel	2
Summers George	1
Stuber Henry	2
Stuart Henry	1
Summers Andrew, jun.	1
Summers Andrew, ſen.	1
	114

T

Tatem Joſeph	1
Taylor Rachel	1
Thaw Benjamin	1
Taylor John M	3
Taylor James	1
Tarone Edward	1
Tracy Mary	1
Tay William	1
Taylor Thomas	2
Taylor Andrew.	1
Ten Eick Andrew	1
Treichel C. G.	1
Trimbel James	1
Thompſon Edward	1
Todd James	2
Thomſon Peter, jun.	1
Thompſon Samuel	2
Topliff John	1
Thompſon George	2
Turner Joſeph	1
Thuun Daniel	1
Thompſon William	1
	28

U

Underwood Robert	1
Underwood James	2
	3

W

Walker Archibald	1
Wadman Peace	2
Watt Samuel	1
Warrington Purnal	1
Walton George	3
Waln Joſeph	1
Wallington John	1
Walton George	2
Waln Joſeph	1
Walker David	1
Watſon John	1
What Samuel	1
Weſt Francis	1
Wetherill Mordecai	1
Webb Abner.	1
Weſtcott Robert.	6
Weſtcote John.	1
Wheaton Joſeph.	1
Weſt F.	1
Webb John	3
Webb I.	1
Wetherell Samuel	1
Weſt James	2
White Charles	1
Witmer John, jun.	1
Wikoff Jacob	1
Wilkins Caleb	2
Wynkoop Maria	1
White Thomas	1
Williamſon Charles	2
White Charles C.	2
Witmer Abraham	1
Wynkoop Joſeph	3
Williams Daniel, junior	4
Wilcox Samuel	2
Whiteſide James	1
Willing Thomas	1
Williamſon Charles	1
Willis Iſaac	1
Whi man William	1
Wright Robert	1
Wood Mary	1
Wood Mary.	1
Wood William	3
Wood Thomas	4
Woolſton Benjamin	1
Woodward John	1
	73

Y

Yentzer Chriſtian	1
Young Samuel	1
Young Nicholas	2
Young Charles	1
Yoxall Thomas	1
Young Charles	2
	8

RECAPITULATION.

A	20
B	113
C	68
D	52
E	32
F	50
G	34
H	68
I	31
K	33
L	33
M	97
N	16
O	15
P	65
R	47
S	114
T	28
U	3
W	73
Y	8
	1,000

SAMUEL MILES,
R. HARE,
Wm. MONTGOMERY. } *Commiſſioners.*

Philadelphia, January 28, 1792.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt of April,

THAT Noted and well known TAVERN and PLANTATION, the Sign of the Spread Eagle; 16½ miles from Philadelphia, upon the old Lancaſter road. There is a good large ſtone-houſe, with four rooms and an entry on a floor, beſides a very large kitchen adjoining, with a large dining room over the ſame, a very large barn 60 by 31 feet, with ſtables under it, ſtone ſheds ſufficient for 18 teams, and every other convenience neceſſary for the accommodations of travellers. Whoever has a mind to rent the ſame, by applying to me, living at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, may know the terms.

ADAM SITER.

N. B. None need apply but thoſe who can come well recommended. January 24, 1792.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an apprentice lad, named Benjamin Himes, about 18 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, fair complexion, thin viſage, a large noſe, and has brown ſtrait hair, which hangs about his ſhoulders; had on, when he went away, an aſh-coloured home-made coating coat and waiſtcoat with metal buttons, and lined with blue lincey, a pair of fuſtian trowſers almoſt new, of an olive green, his ſtockings were a mixed deep and pale blue, good coarſe leather ſhoes, with large buckles, a new felt hat bound with ſilk tape, and had a ſhallow crown. He may perhaps attempt to work as a journeyman at the weaving buſineſs, as he can work middling well; he will undoubtedly make for York county, as he has ſeveral relations living in that ſettlement, of the name of Himes. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ JOHN M'CRACKEN.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned againſt harbouring or employing ſaid apprentice, at their peril. Dec. 29, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's Creek, in Salem county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey (being part of the eſtate formerly of Nathaniel Chamleſs, of Salem county, aforeſaid, deceaſed) containing, as is ſuppoſed, five hundred and fifty acres. For terms of ſale, application may be made to THOMAS SINNICKSON, Eſquire, of Salem, to JOHN WHARTON or ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, in Philadelphia, or AARON OAKFORD, at Darby, in Delaware county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given the 25th day of March next.

January 21, 1792. tbc. *

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Winnard Nice, the ſign of General Waſhington, in Germantown,

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate on the north ſide of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-ſtreet, to Abington, (commonly called Keyſer's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-ſtreet, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſtream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and another never-failing ſpring adjacent to the dwelling houſe.

One other Lot of Land, ſituate on the ſame Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſpring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, ſituate on the ſame road, near the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; an indiſputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immedi , poſſeſſion of the premiſes delivered to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof; the conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and
ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. * t. b. c. 3 mo.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM BIDGOOD, deceaſed, at Public Sale on the Premiſes, the 16th day of the Second Month, called February next,

A VALUABLE FARM or PLANTATION, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe, milk-houſe and barn, in tenantable repair, thereon, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, county of Bucks, containing 226 acres, a great proportion of which is woodland, well timbered, with a conſiderable quantity of meadow-ground: the clear land good for all ſorts of grain, and the Farm well watered; a good bearing orchard on the Premiſes, within 1 mile of a landing on the River Delaware, 3 miles from the Borough of Briſtol, and 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in an agreeable neighbourhood, and healthy part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

WILLIAM BIDGOOD,
ROBERT KIRKBRIDE, and } Executors.
BENJAMIN PALMER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors, who are in arrears for Taxes levied by the county of Lancaſter, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice.

Dec. 12, 1791. ‡ 5 w.

THOMAS BOUDE,
ADAM REIGART,
DAVID WITMER, } Commiſſioners.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, January 10, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Eliſha Evans, Inn-keeper, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in the townſhip of Uwchland, the one ſeventh part of an undivided Tract or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Brandywine, bounded by lands of Samuel Byers, John Smith, James M'Glaughlin, and others, containing 170 acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Joſhua Phipps.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the County Line, about 2 miles above Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia, containing 181 acres of good land, 80 of which is good woodland, about 20 acres of meadow and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There are on ſaid Plantation two apple orchards, a ſtone houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and ſquare log kitchen adjoining it, a never failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon-houſe, with granaries overhead, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair. It is well ſituated, for either Store or Tavern, and the title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

December 28, 1791. † ABRAHAM HALLAS.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit conſiſting of the Counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, York and Dauphin, Joſeph Shippen, Eſquire, Walter Finney, Eſquire, and James Moore, Eſquire, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the ſaid county of Cheſter, have iſſued their Precepts, bearing date the third day of December laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the peace, and Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, on Monday, the twentieth Day of February next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables, within the ſaid County, that they be then and there, in their proper Perſons, to do thoſe Things which to their ſeveral Offices belong.

DATED at Weſt-Cheſter, the tenth day of January, Anno Domini One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The Orphans Court will be held on Tueſday, the twentieth day of March next.

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE ſubſcribers, propoſing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Neſt, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next ſpring; and will in the mean time contract with ſuitable perſons of the above deſcriptions, to give them conſtant employment. The above works are ſituate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewiſtown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, December, 19th 1791 c. 4 m.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE PLANTATION at the Croſs Roads in Cheſter county, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Eſquire, deceaſed; ſaid Plantation is in excellent order, and there are good buildings of every kind neceſſary for a farm. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended; the terms will be made known by the Executors, near the premiſes,

JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

New-London, January 12, 1792. †

SALES

Of the real eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the townſhip of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament.

ON Tueſday, the 27th of March next will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes, one exceedingly valuable and highly improved farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient out-houſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and Shad and Herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a Shad and Herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid, on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great Poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining ſtock, houſhold-furniture, farming utenſils and wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

January 17, 1792. t M. 27.

COLLINS's

Edition of the Bible, in quarto,

IS now in the hands of ſeveral binders---and when the books are ready for delivery, ſubſcribers will be notified where to call or ſend for them. Subſcriptions will be received during the preſent month at FOUR DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid at entrance, as heretofore, after which time the price will be FOUR DOLLARS AND AN HALF, except in caſes where not leſs than ſix copies are taken. Oſtervald's Notes will be added, at Two-thirds of a Dollar each book.

Trenton, 1ſt Month, 1792.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Ball, late of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, Farmer, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſubſcriber, and all thoſe perſons who have any manner of demands whatſoever againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber without delay, in order that a ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate may be finally made according to law.

WILLIAM BALL, Adminiſtrator, &c. of Joſeph Ball, deceaſed.

Jan. 4, 1792.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

Sundry Valuable Tracts of LAND, ſituate in the county of Cheſter, and ſundry HOUSES and LOTS in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, viz.

A TRACT of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, containing 53 acres, with a good orchard and good buildings, on the main road from Philadelphia to Straſburg, Lancaſter, &c. which has been occupied as a Tavern, and the ſituation is equal to any public buſineſs.

A Tract of Land in Eaſt-Bradford, with a good Merchant mill and ſaw mill, a dwelling-houſe for a Miller, a large farm-houſe, a large barn and ſtabling for 70 head of cattle; the buildings are all of ſtone and lime, and of the beſt conſtruction; this farm contains about 500 acres of Land, 100 of which good meadow; the ploughland good, and plenty of timber.

A Plantation, on which the ſubſcriber lives, containing about 70 acres, in the town of Weſt Cheſter.

A Lot, with the buildings, in the townſhip of Eaſt Marlborough, ſuitable for public buildings.

The Houſe now in the tenure of Iſaac Webb, in Weſt-Cheſter.

The Houſe in the tenure of A. Muſgrave, Eſq;

The Houſe in the tenure of Eſther Salkeld.

Sundry Lots.

A ſmall Tract of Land, about two miles from Weſt Cheſter, with a good dwelling-houſe.

The above deſcribed Premiſes will be ſold for caſh or credit, and the terms made eaſy. If not ſold by the 1ſt day of March, they will be rented.

The ſubſcriber has likewiſe ſundry Tracts of Land in the counties of Huntington, Bedford, &c. for ſale.

JOHN HANNUM.

December 20, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, containing upwards of 300 acres; about 150 is woodland, and very well timbered; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made; the remainder is good land for all ſorts of grain. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good new ſtone barn, with ſtabling under the whole; a ſpring-houſe and a well of good water near the door; likewiſe, two good orchards of grafted fruit. It is ſituate in a good neighbourhood, near ſeveral places of worſhip, is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter; Crumb and Ridley creeks run through the land. For further particulars pleaſe to enquire of Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Philadelphia, HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, near Darby, GEORGE BISHOP, near the premiſes, or of JOHN EDGE, at Downing's town.

December 15, 1791. ‡ 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3219.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1792.

From the Quebec Herald.

HALIFAX, *Sept.* 27.

FREE SETTLEMENT ON THE COAST OF *AFRICA.*

THE Sierra Leone Company, willing to receive into their colony such Free Blacks as are able to produce to their Agents, Lieut. Clarkson of his Majesty's Navy, and Mr. Lawrance Hartshorn, of Halifax, or either of them, satisfactory testimonials of their characters (more particularly as to honesty, sobriety, and industry) think it proper to notify in an explicit manner upon what terms they will receive, at Sierra Leone, those who bring with them written certificates of approbation from either of the said Agents, which certificates they are hereby respectively authorised to grant or withhold at discretion.

It is therefore declared by the Company,

That every Free Black (upon producing such a certificate) shall have a grant of not less than twenty acres of land for himself, ten for his wife, and five for every child, upon such terms and subject to such charges and obligations (with a view to the general prosperity of the Company) as shall hereafter be settled by the Company, in respect to the grants of lands to be made by them to all settlers, whether *Black or White.*

That for all stores, provisions, &c. supplied from the Company's ware-houses, the Company shall receive an equitable compensation, according to fixed rules, extending to the Blacks and Whites indiscriminately.

That the civil, military, personal, and commercial rights and duties of Blacks and Whites, shall be the same, and secured in the same manner.

And for the full assurance of personal protection from slavery to all such Black settlers, the Company have subjoined a copy of a clause contained in the act of Parliament, whereby they are incorporated, viz.

——"Provided also, and be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said Company, either directly or indirectly, by itself or themselves, or by the agents or servants of the said Company, or otherwise howsoever, to deal or traffic in the buying or selling of slaves, or in any manner whatsoever to have, hold, appropriate, or employ any person or persons in a state of slavery, in the service of the said Company."

Given under our hands, London, 2d August, 1791.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Thornton, *Chairman,*
Phi. Sansom, *Dep. Chairman,*
Charles Middleton,
William Wilberforce,
Granville Sharp,
John Kingston,
Samuel Parker,
Joseph Hardcastle,
Thomas Clarkson,
Vickeris Taylor,
William Sanford,
Thomas Eldred,
George Wolff.

N. B. For the convenience of those who are possessed of property which they cannot dispose of before their departure, the Company will authorise an agent, who on receiving from any proprietor a sufficient power for that purpose, shall sell the same for his benefit, and remit the purchase money (through the hands of the Company) to such proprietor at Sierra Leone.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 29.

WITH the most heart felt sorrow, we communicate to the public, the mournful intelligence, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, our late worthy and much respected Governor, expired between the hours of five and six this morning. He had been removed from the King's house to the Government-Pen, on Thursday last, in the view of getting him on board one of his Majesty's ships to try the benefit of the sea air, but having resisted all importunities to a change of situation, while any hopes remained, such a measure was then found to be more likely to accelerate than retard the event so much deprecated.

[Our readers will recollect that the Lady of this much esteemed and beloved Nobleman died not long since on her passage from Jamaica to New-York.]

The 19th regiment, which lately left this island, was reviewed at Hillsey, fifteen days after its arrival in Great-Britain; and it was then found that there were fifty men above the usual compliment. It is said, that such a circumstance had never before occurred in any part of the Army that had been on a foreign establishment; and that Captain O'Conner, to whose exertions it was owing, had been presented to Major-General Hyde, who promised to make a proper representation to his Majesty.

BOSTON, January 26.

On Tuesday night last, ten of the convicts escaped from Castle-Island, by means of Nature's bridge, lately built from there to Dorchester; two of them, however, we hear, are apprehended and safely lodged in the gaol in this town.

On Monday morning last, a fire broke out at the north part of this town, and, from the height it had got before it was discovered, and the extreme inclemency of the weather, threatened destruction to a considerable part of the town: But such was the uncommon activity of the inhabitants, aided by the generous and friendly exertions of our brethren of Charleston and Roxbury, that this dreadful element extended its devastation no further than the house which it first caught, and one adjoining—the former owned by Mrs. Jarvis, and the latter by Deacon Holland.

PORTLAND, January 9.

The court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace was held during the last week at New-Gloucester.

At the above-mentioned court, an action was commenced by Col. May, against Mr. Hodges of this town, for fitting out the ship Eagle to the coast of Africa, and for importing slaves therefrom.—When the action was called, Mr. Lithgow informed the court that Mr. Hodges was an alien, and that as such (the sum sued for being above 500 dollars) he had a right then to file a petition for the removal of the cause from that court to the federal court of this district. He then presented a petition for the purpose: and added, that by the laws of the United States, the court was bound to hear and answer the prayer of it.—Mr. Davis, attorney for the plaintiff, acknowledged the right which the defendant had to file such a petition; and seemed to agree with Mr. Lithgow in opinion, that the court was under obligations to consent to a removal of the cause.—The question, however, was new, and in the opinion of the court was important; a decision of it was therefore postponed until the last Tuesday in May next.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.

On the 24th instant, after a short illness, departed this life, at the house of Nicholas Parish, of Baltimore county, Jacob Johnston, aged about 74 years, (being one of the people called Quakers, in which society he had long been a useful and exemplary member.) His upright conduct and conversation through life distinguished him to be one of those whose anxious and unremitted attention was to be prepared for that solemn and awful summons, "Steward give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." By which means he was favored to close his pilgrimage here with christian fortitude, and a lively hope attending that his removal from this stage of probation would be to enjoy an habitation eternal in the heavens. On the day following his remains were interred in the Friends' burial ground, at Gunpowder meeting house, which was attended by a considerable concourse of sympathising relatives and acquaintance.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF *PENNSYLVANIA.*

FEBRUARY 3.

Sundry petitions were presented and read.

Committees reported.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resolved in a committee of the whole, Mr. M'Clenachan in the chair, on the bill—a supplement to several acts for raising county rates and levies;——and, having gone through the same reported it amended.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hare in the chair, on the supplement to the act incorporating the city, (relative to the election of the aldermen and common council men.) Having gone through the same it was reported with amendments.

On Friday, 27th January last, a petition from Jane Roberts was read, setting forth that her late husband, John Roberts, was attainted of high treason, and his estate seized, and confiscated to the use of the commonwealth, except about 36½ acres of land, situated in Lower Merion township, in the county of Montgomery, and sundry tracts of land located by warrants before the revolution; and praying the same may be vested in her and her children.

This petition was referred to a committee, who on Friday last handed in the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Jane Roberts, report,

That, in order to prevent the occurrence of a doubt, upon the principles by which they are induced to recommend a measure favorable to the petitioner's application, it may be proper to premise, that in their opinion, the critical circumstances of the late contest afford an ample justification for those proceedings, which were calculated to secure the allegiance of the citizens, by appealing to their regard for posterity, as well as for themselves; and that in cases, therefore, where a forfeiture of estate has been followed by an actual sale for the benefit of the commonwealth, the committee would deem it inexpedient and impolitic upon the mere suggestions of commiseration and compassion to restore an equivalent to the attainted person or his surviving representatives.

On the present occasion, however, the legislature may be gratified in the indulgence of its benevolence and humanity consistently with the policy of the government, and without establishing a precedent that can be productive of any dangerous consequences. The petitioner's prayer asks for no more than that remnant of property which hath not been thought of sufficient importance, during the lapse of near 14 years, to be seized by the public—And therefore, as no injustice will be done to any individuals, nor can a compliance be said to diminish the public wealth, the committee believe that altho' the safety of the state, in the hour of conflict, may have required the forfeiture, its dignity and its mercy in the present season of peace and prosperity will be honorably displayed in declining to exact it. This sentiment derives indeed additional strength when taken into one view with the 19th section of the 9th article of the existing constitution of Pennsylvania, which, expressing the sense of the community upon the subject, declares, "That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate."

Under these considerations the committee propose the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, relinquishing on behalf of the commonwealth, all claims and demands whatsoever, to such parts of the estate real and personal of the late John Roberts, as have not heretofore been sold or otherwise disposed of for the benefit of the commonwealth, and vesting the same in Jane Roberts, his widow.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

The following memorial was presented to the legislature on Wednesday last.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Memorial of the Society for promoting the Improvement of Roads and inland Navigation,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT in their enquiries concerning the best means of promoting the improvement of roads by turnpikes, and inviting companies to undertake or contract for executing the same, two things seem essentially necessary to be provided by the legislature, viz.

1. Some certain method to ascertain whether the present roads are carried over the best ground and in the shortest distance that can conveniently be done—since without this certainty it is hardly probable that any company will be found willing to undertake a work, the emolument of which they may be deprived of, by the course of the road being changed in future.

2. A power to resurvey, and, where it shall be found necessary, to lay out the roads over the best grounds, and in the shortest direction that the nature of the country will admit.

The roads to which your memorialists at present would request the attention of the legislature are the following, viz. a road from Philadelphia to Reading in the county of Berks—a road from Philadelphia to the wind gap in Northampton county—a road from Philadelphia through Chester, to the line of New-Castle county, and a road from Philadelphia through Bristol to the Falls of Delaware. The importance of all which, they trust, is so manifest as to preclude the necessity of being diffuse upon the subject.

The society beg leave to suggest, that the most probable means of rendering these roads turnpikes, will be, by the intervention of the legislature in passing a law impowering commissioners to survey and lay out the same, where necessary; whose proceedings, when approved by the Governor, shall be conclusive; and also to impower the Governor to incorporate any company or description of persons who are willing to undertake the making of the said roads, or any parts thereof, as well as the Lancaster road, turnpikes.

All which is most respectfully submitted to the wisdom of the legislature, for such provision in the premises as may appear most likely to facilitate the intercourse between the different parts of the state.

By order and in behalf of the committee,

ROBERT MORRIS.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Kingston, Jamaica, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated in Dec. last.

"*We are favored with yours of the 8th ultimo, by the ——, who, we are sorry to say, came to a very glutted market, with little or no demand, and although at the low prices now quoted no sales can be made, and at this time every barrel of the cargo is on hand,*"—*The prices current, quoted in the above letter, are, best superfine flour* 37*s*6, *fine ditto* 35*s. and had been sold as low as* 30*s. and* 32*s.* 6*d. ship bread (no demand)* 17*s. corn meal* 20*s. per barrel of* 196*lb. corn* 3*s.* 1½*d. rum from* 5*s.* 6*d. to* 6*s. sugar from* 5*l. to* 6*l. per* 100.

A gentleman of New-Haven, by Fahrenheit's thermometer, in an exposed part of that city, found the mercury, on Monday morning 23d ult. to stand at 14 below cypher.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THOUGHTS on the preſent INDIAN WAR.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, of Pittſburg.

BEING occaſionally in this city, I feel myſelf impelled to give my ſentiments on this ſubject—and I give my name in order to obtain confidence, becauſe it is to be preſumed that a man will not lightly avow what he has not weighed, and in which he has not confidence himſelf.

I am ſtruck, ſeeing in the Gazettes extracts of letters that were never written, and paragraphs penned from ignorance or miſtake of facts. Having reſided ſome years in the weſtern country, and being intereſted, I have thought much on the ſubject—and though I may not know more than the moſt ignorant man there, yet I am perſuaded that I know more than the wiſeſt man that has never been there.

The writers of extracts, and the paragraphiſts, in the firſt place, endeavour to affect the public mind by holding up *the original right of theſe aborigines to the ſoil.* It is a right of which I have never thought with much reſpect. It is like the claim of the children; it is mine, for I firſt ſaw it—or what that of the Buffaloe might be, it is mine, for I firſt ran over it. I conſider the earth as given to man in common, and each ſhould uſe his ſhare, ſo as not to exclude others, and ſhould be reſtricted to that mode of uſing it which is moſt favourable to the ſupport of the greateſt numbers, and conſequently productive of the greateſt ſum of happineſs, that is, the cultivation of the ſoil. I pay little regard, therefore, to any right which is not founded in *agricultural occupancy.*

But ſuppoſing theſe natives to have had an abſolute and excluſive right, is it not deſtroyed by a ſupervenient right on our part, in conſequence of our treaty with Great Britain? During the war with that power, were not theſe natives the ſubſidiaries of the king of England; were they not, in his hand, as the tomahawk and ſcalping knife was in theirs? Was not the territory in queſtion ceded by the ſuperior power? Shall we treat with the principal, and make conceſſions in lieu of this conceſſion—and ſhall we again treat with the ſubordinate, and purchaſe a treaty and concede to them alſo?—Be it ſo; there is nothing to be ſaid, *for it has been done.* What has appeared in the paper of the other day, from the Secretary at War, has ſuperſeded me in ſtating and illuſtrating this.

But as to treaties with theſe Indians, under preſent circumſtances, I can have no confidence in them—Why—Do not ſavages obſerve treaties?—No longer than the principle of fear operates; being indolent, and more diſpoſed to acquire by *ſeizing*, than by *earning*. But under *preſent circumſtances*, all treaty with them muſt be nugatory. While Canada was in poſſeſſion of the French, were not theſe Indians hoſtile to us, and regardleſs of all treaties, becauſe it was not the intereſt of that nation that they ſhould be at peace with us, when it was in their power to inſtigate them to a war. Are we not at this time in the ſame ſituation with reſpect to the Indians, and the Britiſh in poſſeſſion of Canada? Hence it is that it was expedient, and has been found practicable, to eſtabliſh treaties with the Creeks, or other nations remote from the Britiſh province. But with theſe Indians, treaties cannot be eſtabliſhed, or, if eſtabliſhed, would not be obſerved.

Whether the Britiſh government has an eye to the territory ceded, I ſhall not ſay—I rather think not: but certainly it has an eye to the Indian trade, and on this account ſupports the ſavages. I ſhall not ſay that this is done directly by the governor of Canada, or the commandant at Detroit, but certainly through the medium of the Indian agents, and with the knowledge and approbation of the miniſtry at home. Why elſe are the poſts on the lakes not ſurrendered, when all pretence of the treaty not being fulfilled on our part is taken away? How have the Indians, north of the lakes, been excited, and brought to the Miami village, to engage in the war?—certainly, not by the Shawaneſe or Wabaſh Indians, but by the voice of the Britiſh agents, who had ſtores at Detroit to ſupply them; two ſtores called *the king*'s, with ammunition, cloathing, and proviſions. How have *ſo large a body of Indians as met our army in the late engagement, been ſupported, but by proviſions from the king's ſtores?*—They have been ſupplied from a *king*'s *ſtore* at what are called the Rapids, about ſixty miles from the Miami towns. Would Canadian volunteers or militia march to aid theſe Indians, and not the government ſolicit or enjoin it? That volunteers did turn out, as our phraſe is, I know, though not to what amount they may have been in battle.

It is not a war, therefore, with Indians merely; it is a war with the Britiſh king, under cover. Have we felt the jaw of the lion, and ſhall we be ſtill laſhed with his tail?

With reſpect to the *mode* of war, ſtill to be purſued: what? Preciſely that which was adopted and purſued the laſt campaign, but the means different. More men and higher pay; becauſe this will procure better men. A greater proportion of light-infantry, or rifle corps, would be adviſeable. But the ſyſtem already adopted, and in part executed, I approve. The eſtabliſhment of forts in the country, and planting ourſelves in the face of the Britiſh province, and convincing thoſe Indians that a greater than the Britiſh, whom they venerate, are now there.

It is ſuggeſted by paragraphiſts, that an incurſive war of ſmall parties, with a premium for ſcalps, fighting the Indians in their own way, would be beſt. It might, indeed, harraſs them, but, from the circumſtances ſtated, could produce no ſubſtantial and laſting effect. It is alſo contended that an incurſive war of larger bodies, in the manner of the Kentucky volunteers laſt year, would avail. I ſay not. I never conſidered the Kentucky expedition under Wilkinſon or Scott, as more than a flouriſh; honourable to thoſe who went, but little ſerviceable to thoſe at home. Indians are ſeldom ſurprized, or if in part, the whole object is the killing a warrior or two, and the carrying off women and children; an incumbrance more than a ſpoil.

There are thoſe who advocate what is called a defenſive war, by poſts on the frontiers, and ranging companies. I ſay, the beſt defence is *offence.* Inſtead of warding off blows, give one. If you could ſurround the frontier with a rank and file of men, like the wall of China, and take care that theſe ſhould never ſleep, you might expect ſomething. But, poſts and ranging companies are but a help, and no effectual defence. It is but watching beaſts of prey, who come againſt our folds, inſtead of penetrating the foreſts where they haunt, and extirpating the race.

With reſpect to the mode of war, I am confident the eſtabliſhing ourſelves in the face of Canada will alone be effectual; but, with reſpect to the route, would ſuggeſt, whether by the way of Lake Erie would not have been adviſable: that is, by eſtabliſhing a garriſon at Preſquiſle, and building armed veſſels on the Lakes, to tranſport troops and convey proviſions; again, a poſt on the weſt of the Lake, and from thence the progreſs to the Miami Towns. At leaſt, whether as things now ſtand that route ought not to be embraced. I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but that unleſs effective arrangements are made for the enſuing ſummer, and *that* in the face of the Six Nations, and ſo as to ſpeedily ſtrike them, they will avow themſelves; for I aver, that except a few chiefs, they are in diſpoſition hoſtile, and nothing but the principle of fear reſtrains them at this moment.

A garriſon at Preſq'iſle would ſecure their neutrality, or perhaps engage them to act in our favour.---It is thrown out by the paragraphiſts, few of whom I take to be out of this city, that the poſſeſſion and ſecurity of the weſtern territory ought not to be an object with theſe ſtates; *we have*, it ſeems, *ſoil enough.*—Be it ſo---I enquire only what are the beſt means of protecting the ſettlements on this ſide of the rivers? --I ſay, the only means is by reaching the ſource of hoſtility, and taking the commanding ground of poſts to the weſtward.

But is not the government bound to give *peaceable poſſeſſion* of the weſtern ſoil to thoſe to whom they have ſold, and to their officers and ſoldiers, to whom they have made grants? Shall every thing be done to ſupport credit in making a liberal proviſion for the public debt; even though this has brought a great evil, fortunes riſing like exhalations from the earth, by other means than common induſtry; and ſhall the public diſregard their faith pledged in the caſes above mentioned? --All who wiſh the preſervation of our confederacy ought to feel an alarm at all ideas of dereliction of the claims and rights of any part of the community. The conſequences may be fatal to all who have any hopes from government, or any intereſt in it.

It may be ſaid, that taking the way of the lakes, building armed veſſels, and occupying poſts in the neighbourhood of Niagara and Detroit, may involve us in a war with Britain.

Of that there is no danger. If our merchant-men are in the power of the Britiſh navy, theirs are in the power of our privateers; and they get more by our imports from them in peace, than by the captures they could make in war; and the province of Canada, and the fur-trade of the weſt, is a ſtake which they have to loſe.

If the world has been aſtoniſhed at our riſing, if they have ſeen the meredian beams of our ſplendor in eſtabliſhing *public credit*, let them not regret our meanneſs and want of ſpirit in ſuffering the out-guards of our country, the frontier ſettlements, to be cut to pieces by the axe of the ſavage, when the probability is, I think, *certainty*, that it is put into their hands by our late inveterate, but diſcomfited enemy.

I beg the public to excuſe theſe things, written haſtily; and let them have their weight with every humane and good man, which the reaſon of them may ſupport. I ſay, humane; becauſe I am perſuaded humanity is not on the ſide of the ſavages, but on our ſide. *They* have been the aggreſſors. They are not to be appeaſed. They refuſe all treaty, or reſpect none. They cannot, for it is not the will of thoſe by whom they are impelled.

It is ſaid, the Britiſh government cannot poſſibly countenance theſe people, for the commandant and officers at Detroit are humane to our priſoners, and actually purchaſe them at a great price from the ſavages. No doubt—it is but a little matter to redeem a captive, but a great matter to have our armies defeated, and excluded from the country.

In looking over what I have written, there is no ſentiment that I would retrench; but add one more, viz. Why dread the expence of an effective and laſting armament for the purpoſes ſuggeſted? The moment we take command of the ſavages, inſtead of leaving them to Britain, the fur-trade of the immenſe world of the weſt will amply repay us, creating a trade to the ſea coaſt parts, of which at preſent they have no idea.—I ſay *take command* of the Indians; the only way to which, is to place ourſelves upon an equal ground with our rivals, and impreſs the ſavages with an opinion that we are at leaſt an equal power. All treaty with them until they are humbled and reduced is abſurd; and even then to be conſidered as of duration no longer, than while the external preſſure of apprehended force keeps them down.

After ſome time the intereſts of trade may conciliate and bind them, and we may have it in our power to make a proper uſe of theſe people. Philad. Jan. 31, 1792.

To the EDITOR of the
NATIONAL GAZETTE.

SIR,

OF the many newſpaper advocates for the Indian war, I think there is no one who has ſtated the principles of it more candidly than Mr. Brackenridge in your laſt paper—he juſtifies it upon two grounds:

Firſt, that the Indians never had any right to the ſoil: and ſecondly, if they ever had ſuch right, it is deſtroyed by our treaty with Great-Britain.

Whatever colouring we may attempt to give the ſubject, I ſuſpect we ſhall finally be obliged to depend, for our juſtification in this war, upon the one or the other of theſe principles.

Mr. B. ſeems indeed to inſinuate that the Indians have relinquiſhed their lands to us by treaty, and that the Secretary of War has ſtated the whole tranſaction. But with his pretended knowledge of facts, Mr. B. ought at leaſt to have known that the Secretary does not, and could not, pretend that the Miami or Wabaſh Indians, with whom we are at war, have ever relinquiſhed any lands to us. The Secretary only ſuggeſts that a treaty was holden for that purpoſe, and the above mentioned Indians were urged to attend the treaty, but they refuſed.

Have the Indians, then, no other right to the ſoil than the Buffaloe who has run over it? Where did Mr. B. learn the doctrine that a right to the ſoil is acquired only by agricultural occupancy? If this doctrine is true, what right have the United States to an immenſe tract of uncultivated lands between the Atlantic ſettlements and the country claimed by the hoſtile Indians? In thoſe ſtages of ſociety, when men were hunters and ſhepherds, was there no poſſibility of their acquiring a right to the lands they lived upon? The idea is quite new to me—Mr. B. confeſſes that he lives in the weſtern country, and that he is intereſted. I can readily believe him, and I preſume no man will adopt his opinion, who does not fall under the like deſcription.—The truth is, we have an undiſputed title to a much greater quantity of land in proportion to our wants, than is poſſeſſed by the Indians; while that continues to be the caſe, we can have no pretence to encroach upon their territory.

In the next paragraph we are told, that the Indians right is deſtroyed by our treaty with the king of Great Britain. But was it poſſible for the king to alienate what he never owned? The king never claimed a right to the ſoil in queſtion. Had the Indians all engaged in the cauſe of Great-Britain (which was far from being the caſe) the treaty, inſtead of forfeiting, would have ſecured their rights, for it expreſly ſtipulates, that there ſhall be no future confiſcations made, nor any proſecutions commenced againſt any perſon or perſons, for or by reaſon of the part which he or they may have taken in war, and that no perſon on that account, ſuffer any future loſs or damage, either in his perſon, liberty or property. Can there be any colour then to ſuggeſt that the title of the Indians to their lands was deſtroyed by this treaty?

Mr. B. avers, that except a few chiefs, the Six Nations are in diſpoſition hoſtile to us—I am convinced there is no reaſon for this averment, but I fear the opinion he entertains will produce a ſcene like that exhibited in the Moravian towns on the Muſkingum in the year 1782. Have we not enemies enough, without increaſing the number? Or do the people of Pittſburg covet the ſmall tract that is ſtill poſſeſſed by the Six Nations?

The Indians are denominated "beaſts of prey" and we are encouraged "to penetrate the foreſts where they haunt, and extirpate the race." Good God! is this our temper towards theſe unfortunate people? Sentiments like theſe have in former ages rendered man a ſavage to man—It is ſuppoſed they have given birth to the preſent war; and if theſe ſentiments continue to operate, we may perhaps effect our purpoſe, and extirpate the whole race of Indians. But if we do ſo, and God is juſt, we ſhall ſurely receive for the wrong that we have done, of HIM, with whom there is no reſpect of perſons.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1792.

Wilmington (Delaware) January 2, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

SIXTEEN SERMONS:

Wherein ſeveral *important* caſes of conſcience are *anſwered* in the courſe of the work.

By the worthy and eminently pious CHRISTOPHER LOVE, miniſter of the goſpel, in Lawrence-Jury, London;---who was beheaded on Tower-hill, in the time of Cromwell's uſurpation, being the laſt he preached.

His WORDS on the ſcaffold are moſt pathetic and weighty, viz.

"ALTHOUGH (ſaid he) there be but a little between me and death, yet this bears up my heart, there is little between me and heaven. It is but lying down upon that block, and I ſhall aſcend upon a throne. I am this day ſailing towards the ocean of eternity, through a rough paſſage, to my haven of reſt, through a red ſea, to the promiſed land. Methinks I hear God ſay to me, as he did to Moſes, Go up to Mount Nebo and die there; ſo to me, Go up to Tower-hill and die there. Iſaac ſaid of himſelf, he was old, and yet he knew not the day of his death: But I cannot ſay ſo: I am young, and yet I know the day of my death, and I know the kind of my death, and the place of my death alſo. I am put to ſuch a kind of death as two famous preachers of the goſpel were put before me; John the Baptiſt, and Paul the Apoſtle, were both beheaded. I read alſo in Rev. xx. 4. The ſaints were beheaded for the word of God, and teſtimony of Jeſus. But herein is the diſadvantage which I lie under in the thoughts of many; they judge that I ſuffer not for the word of God, or for conſcience, but for meddling with ſtate matters. To this I ſhall briefly ſay, that it is an old trick of Satan, to impute the cauſe of God's people's ſufferings to be contrivements againſt the ſtate; when, in truth, it is their religion and conſcience they are perſecuted for. The rulers of Iſrael would have put Jeremy to death, upon a civil account, though indeed it was only the truth of his prophecy that made the rulers angry with him: And yet upon a civil account they pretend he muſt die. So Paul, though he did but preach Jeſus Chriſt, yet his enemies would have him put to death, under pretence that he was a mover of ſedition. Upon a civil account my life is pretended to be taken away; whereas it is, becauſe I purſue my covenant, and will not proſtitute my principles and conſcience to the ambition and luſt of men. I am this day making a double exchange; I am changing a pulpit for a ſcaffold, and a ſcaffold for a throne; and I might add a third, I am changing the preſence of this numerous multitude on Tower-hill, for the innumerable company of ſaints and angels in heaven, the holy hill of Zion; and I am changing a guard of ſoldiers for a guard of angels, who will receive me, and carry me to Abraham's boſom. Formerly (ſaid he) I have been under a ſpirit of bondage; yea, ſometimes I have had more fear in drawing out a tooth, than now I have for cutting off my head. When fear was upon me, death was not near; now when death is near to me, my fear is evaniſhed.——I am comforted in this, though men kill me, they cannot damn me; though they thruſt me out of the world, yet can they not ſhut me out of heaven. When I have ſhed my blood, I expect the full declaration of the remiſſion of ſins through the blood of Jeſus Chriſt. I am going to my long home, and ye to your ſhort homes; but I ſhall be at my home, before ye be at yours. He prayed, that, ſeeing he was called to do the work which he never did, he might have the ſtrength which he never had."

Doctor Wild, in his ELEGY reſpecting Mr. Love, hath the following Lines:

METHINKS I heard beheaded ſaints above,
Call to each other, Sirs, make room for LOVE:
Who, when he came to tread the fatal ſtage,
(Which prov'd his glory, and his en'mies rage)
His blood ne'er ran to's heart; Chriſt's blood was there
Reviving it: His own was all to ſpare.
Which riſing in his cheeks, did ſeem to ſay,
Is this the blood you thirſt for? Tak't, I pray.
Spectators in his looks ſuch life did ſee,
That they appear'd more like to die than he.
Lightnings, which fill'd the earth with blazing light,
Did ſerve for torches at that diſmal night;
In which, and all next day, for many hours,
Heav'n groan'd in thunder, and did weep in ſhow'rs:
Nor did I wonder that God thunder'd ſo,
When Boanerges, murder'd, lay below.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work will be printed on a good Paper and Type.

II. When a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers offer, to defray the expence thereof, it will be put to preſs.

III. The price of the Book, in blue boards, which will contain about two hundred pages, *Half a Spaniſh Dollar*, at delivery.

IV. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve copies, will be entitled to one gratis; the bookſellers the uſual allowance.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Peter Hyatt, Eſq; St. Georges; Mr. William Alfree, Appoquinimink; John Hyatt, Eſq; Red-Lyon Hundred; Mr. Matthew Aitkin, Pencader; Mr. George Gilleſpy, Whiteclay Creek; James Black, Eſq; Mill-Creek; Iſaac Grantham, Eſq; New-Caſtle Hundred; William Robinſon, Eſq; Newport; Mr. Andrew Gibſon, Brandywine Hundred; Mr. David Park, Pedlehauſer; Meſſrs. Bradford, Cruckſhank, Bailey, and Stewart, Printers, in Philadelphia; Meſſrs. Samuel & John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore; Mr. Robert Hamilton, and Mr. James Adams, the publiſher, in Wilmington.

*** The Editor requeſts that ſubſcriptions taken in for this Work may be forwarded to him by the firſt of April next, when it is expected it will be put to preſs.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE old and well accuſtomed TAVERN at the Croſs Roads, Cheſter county, with 300 acres of LAND, in excellent order, ſeveral of the fields being lately cleared and ſowed with clover-ſeed, which promiſes well; a good orchard, and meadow plenty. The whole under good fence, with every building neceſſary to accommodate both Tavern and Farm, and moſtly new. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

January 30th, 1792. ‡ JAMES JOHNSTON.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

[*The following letter from Gen. St. Clair to the Secretary of War, is explanatory of the poſtſcrit to his letter of Dec. 9*]

SIR, *Philadelphia, January 29, 1792.*

TO the letter of the 9th of November, which I had the honour to addreſs to you from Fort-Waſhington, a poſtſcript was added, relating to information communicated by Captain Slough to General Butler, and not imparted by him to me, and that did not come to my knowledge till after the army got back to that fort. As the nature of the information was not mentioned, the poſtſcript muſt have appeared myſterious, and it is proper that I ſhould explain it.

Captain Slough, ſir, was intended to have been the bearer of the letter, and ſo it was endorſed upon the cover, and therefore I thought it needleſs to inſert the particulars; and had he preſented it, you no doubt would have enquired into it fully, and all ambiguity would have ceaſed; but at the moment he ſhould have ſet off, ſome account of the ſituation of Colonel Gibſon (who is his uncle) induced him to delay his journey, and the packet was put into the hands of another perſon, then going to Lexington.

You will be pleaſed, ſir, to recollect it was ſtated in the letter, that in the night preceding the 4th of November, the militia were in advance of the reſt of the army.---For greater ſecurity, and to intercept any ſmall parties of Indians that might be approaching, with predatory views, it was thought fitting that a party of regular troops ſhould be advanced, from a quarter to half a mile in front of the militia. The party was taken from the right wing which formed the front line, then under the immediate command of General Butler, and captain Slough was the officer ordered out by him for thoſe purpoſes. In the night, it ſeems, he diſcovered the Indians approaching in ſuch numbers, that he thought it neceſſary to draw in his party, and immediately made report of what he had diſcovered to General Butler, from whom he had received his orders. He propoſed to the General to make the ſame report to me; but the General replied to him, that as he muſt be fatigued, he had better lay down to ſleep, and he himſelf would give the information.

This is, as nearly as I can recollect, the account Captain Slough gave me at Fort-Waſhington.

The orders given to Colonel Oldham, mentioned alſo in the poſtſcript as not executed were, that he ſhould ſend out, from his command, an hour at leaſt before day, and as much earlier as as poſſible, four or five parties of twenty men, with an officer to each, in different directions, for the purpoſe of making diſcoveries. I was very anxious on this point, and not without ſome doubt that it might not be punctually attended to: the Adjutant-General was therefore, about the dawn of day, but rather before it, ſent to Colonel Oldham, that I might be certain of that precaution having been taken. Colonel Oldham was met by him at ſome diſtance from his encampment, and informed him the parties were not then gone out, but would be diſpatched the moment he returned.---Unhappily he never returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
A. ST. CLAIR.

The Hon. Major-Gen. Knox, Secretary of War.

The tenor of ſo many publications on the Indian war, and of certain ſtrictures on the heads of the executive departments of the government of the United States, ſtrongly impreſſes the mind of every attentive reader with this idea—That they are the productions of *foreigners*. Two reaſons may be aſſigned for this opinion—The firſt is, the inveteracy of theſe writers againſt the government now ſo happily eſtabliſhed, and the total want of *ſympathy*, ſo ſtrikingly apparent in their writings, in regard either to the proſperity, or the misfortunes of our country. The other reaſon is, the ſimilarity of the epithets which abound in thoſe publications, with thoſe which diſtinguiſh the oppoſition ſpeculations of a certain ſtreet in London. A correſpondent is however made happy in obſerving a diſpoſition in the people to read both ſides, and to judge for themſelves. Some inſtances of the good effects of counter publications to the effuſions above referred to, have fallen under his cognizance; which plainly ſhew that it is the duty of every friend to the government, to exhibit from time to time, *facts*, in oppoſition to the declamations of thoſe who take pleaſure in ſowing the ſeeds of diſtruſt and diſunion among the people.

The riſe of the public Stocks of the United States, it has been ſaid, does not indicate the riſe of the public credit—it merely ſhews that the legiſlature has by law provided for paying the intereſt; and the credit of the Securities is exactly in proportion to the rate of the intereſt.

But in anſwer to the remark, it may be ſaid, that the credit of an individual is always in proportion to the value of ſuch individual's promiſſory note; and this credit depends on the character of ſuch individual for *ability probity*, and *punctuality*——for it is evident, that all the legal engagements which can poſſibly be made, will not enhance the public credit in the ſmalleſt degree, without correſponding proviſion, and punctuality to fulfil them.

Gaz. U. S.

From the Delaware Gazette,

Friends Brynberg & Andrews,

As I am an old farmer, I have often wondered to ſee the farmers from Maryland, &c. coming to town in the ſpring, after Clover Seed, (and many times there is none to be had) when they might raiſe enough for themſelves, and to ſpare. For their encouragement, I would inform them through your uſeful Paper, that in Concord there is one farmer who raiſed, laſt year, *fifty two buſhels and one peck* from off 13 acres, and ſold it at £ 4 10*ſ.* per buſhel, which amounted to £ 235 5*ſ.* and another *twelve buſhels* off 6 acres —— and a third 20 buſhels off a few acres, but have not heard the quantity; beſides many leſſer quantities, and all ſowed on their wheat, and alſo many tons of hay the firſt crop. I ſaw the 6 acres, and think there was near two tons an acre. Two of the plantations I have known near 50 years and at that time they could hardly raiſe their own bread. They have very little natural meadow, and have uſed much Plaiſter of Paris; but by ſowing Clover, their land is ſo much improved, that their crops of wheat are now very good. They have much ſeed yet in the chaff to ſow for themſelves.

An old Farmer.

Wilmington, 1ſt mo. 27th, 1792.

Captain Latimer, of the brig Hannah, from Cape-Francois, which arrived at New-York laſt Thurſday; on the 4th of January, ſpoke the Britiſh Packet from Jamaica, bound to Falmouth. The Captain and two men had died the day before. Their ſtore of lamp oil being exhauſted, Captain Latimer ſupplied them with a box of ſweet oil. The officers on board the packet informed, that ſugars were ſo ſcarce, that they were not to be purchaſed for any money. He likewiſe informed that the people had taken up arms in oppoſition to the martial law lately eſtabliſhed in the Iſland; the conſequences of which appeared dreadful.

Captain Latimer, on the 22d ult. in a heavy gale of wind from N. E. off the Capes of the Delaware, at 8 o'clock A. M, buried one of his paſſengers (Adam Fournay, of Baltimore) in 22 fathom water. At 6 o'clock P. M. the gale encreaſed, he hove to under a foreſail, when a ſea ſtruck the brig on the bow, which carried away the bowſprit and head.

This veſſel brings accounts from Cape-Francois, that the Negroes were ſtill burning and deſtroying the country the day before ſhe ſailed, viz. 1ſt of January, the negroes had made a deſperate attack on Fort Dauphin, the event of which was not known. The produce of the iſland of every kind was very ſcarce, the price of which was enhancing daily. 150 troops had arrived from France, who brought accounts that 300 more were to ſail two or three days after——Accounts were at the Cape from Port-au-Prince, that the remains of the town was depopulated. On the 15th December an engagment began between the Mulattoes and Whites; the event of which was not known. The ſhipping in the harbour was embargoed. St. Mark's was in poſſeſſion of the Mulattoes, who had armed a ſhip and ſeveral ſmall veſſels; which were cruizing to intercept veſſels going to Port-au-Prince—they had taken a French ſchooner loaded with proviſions, and carried her into St. Mark's—the Captain in attempting to eſcape was ſhot. On the firſt of January three Spaniards were made priſoners, on ſuſpicion of their being employed by the negroes to ſet fire to the town of Cape-Francois. The Negroes had made ſome propoſals to ſurrender, but there was reaſon to apprehend they were made with a treacherous deſign againſt the town.

Captain Latimer informs, that there was one ſhip, one brig and a ſchooner, beating off the coaſt of Delaware.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, of the 5th December, 1791. to a houſe in Philadelphia, received per the ſhip Phebe, Capt. Wharton, arrived at New-York.

"Reſpecting your ſpring purchaſes we have to caution you not to advance high prices: we think the following ſufficient for this and other markets around us. 3s 6d ſterling per buſhel for prime white grain wheat, free from rye, and 1s 6d ſterling per buſhel for well cured Indian corn, all charges included: For theſe prices you may engage for Liſbon and a market.

"By advices from England and Ireland, we find their crops bear a favourable proſpect, and expect their ports to be ſhut againſt importations, and exportations allowed, which ſhould cauſe your prices to fall."

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Cape Francois, who had juſt arrived from Port au Prince, mentions, that the morning we got to Port au Prince, as ſoon as it was light, we found two parties cannonading each other and alſo engaged with ſmall arms, we went in our boat among the ſhipping, found all in confuſion, was told we ſhould be embargoed if we came within gun ſhot. As there was no thing to be done & property very unſafe, I thought it beſt to leave there. and as there was nearly the ſame troubles at Aux Cayes, Leogan and St. Marks, thought it beſt not to go to either.

The Brig Pratt of Wilmington is expected to ſail in about ten days.

The Brig Sally Capt. Caſſin, of Philadelphia, arrived at Cape Francois on the 28th Dec.

The Brig James of Philadelphia arrived 1ſt January.

The Brig Capt. White alſo arrived this date.

Capt. Davidſon, of the Brig Hetty, who left Philadelphia in company with Capt. White, was not arrived.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, commenced at Philadelphia, for Philadelphia County, the 30th day of January laſt, and continued till the third day of February inſt.

William Dillion, a boy of twelve years of age, was indicted of Arſon, for burning the ſtables of John Wall, Nicholas Waln, John Morton, Thomas Fiſher, and John M. Jones, with a quantity of hay therein. He pleaded not guilty, and was tried and acquitted by the Traverſe Jury.

He was then indicted for Miſdemeanors, in burning a frame ſtore of John M. Jones, and ſetting fire to a ſtable of David Lenox, with intention to conſume it. To theſe Indictments he ſubmitted, proteſting, &c. and was thereupon ſentenced by the Court to pay a fine of five ſhillings for each Miſdemeanor, and to be impriſoned till the firſt day of January, 1794, and then to give ſecurity in £. 100 for his good behavior for ſeven years afterwards.

John Trainer was convicted of Burglary, in breaking open the dwelling houſe of John O'Brian, in the night time of the 20th July laſt, and ſtealing two razors and 14 pounds of ſugar, and was thereupon ordered to forfeit his lands and chattels, and to be impriſoned at hard labor until the firſt day of October next.

An Indictment was preferred againſt Anthony Gilbert, for Murder, which was returned by the Grand Jury *Ignoramus*, and being indicted for Manſlaughter, was tried and acquitted by the Traverſe Jury.

An Indictment was preferred againſt John O'Brian, for the murder of his Child, which was returned *Ignoramus*: he was then indicted, tried and convicted of Manſlaughter, but his ſentence was poſtponed until the 14th of April next, to which time the Court have adjourned.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania have appointed the following times and places for holding the Circuit Courts next Spring, viz.

The Circuit of Chief Juſtice M'Kean and Juſtice Yates, to be held,

30th April, at Eaſton, Northampton county.
7th May, at Wilkeſbarre, for Luzerne county.
14th May, at Sunbury, for Northumberland county.
21ſt May, at Harriſburg, for Dauphin county.
28th May, at Reading, for Berks county.

The Circuit of Juſtices Shippen and Bradford to be held,

30th of April, at York, for York county.
7th May, at Carliſle, for Cumberland county.
14th May, at Chambersburg, for Franklin county.
22d May, in Huntingdon county.
28th May, in Mifflin county.

They have alſo directed a Niſi Prius Court to be held at Philadelphia for one week immediately preceding next April term, for the trial of cauſes by ſpecial juries.

Died---on Wedneſday laſt, aged 68 years, Mr. JOHN HEAD, one of the people called Quakers, and formerly an eminent Tradeſman and Merchant of this city: a remarkable inſtance of ſucceſsful induſtry, as well in the exerciſe of a mechanic art, as in the mercantile line, which latter appeared to be a conſequence of his knowledge in furs and and other articles of the hatting buſineſs.

A conſiderable owner of ſhipping, and much reſpected by his Captains, they were mutually fortunate in their voyages, ſeldom, if ever, meeting with any loſs, though his practice was not to make inſurance on his ſhipping concerns.

Having acquired a handſome fortune with reputation, he made uſe of it in many inſtances with conſiderable liberality; and it was a common thing to ſee his name, at or near the head of ſeveral ſubſcriptions, for charitable and benevolent purpoſes.

As a father of a family he was kindly affectionate:---and a very conſiderable number of thoſe who were not his relations, have loſt in him, a generous and hoſpitable friend.

At Halifax, his Excellency JOHN PARR, Eſq; Governor of Nova-Scotia.

On Tueſday, the 24th of January, took a farewell of earthly things, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH GRREN, the amiable conſort of Mr. James Green, of Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, of a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with Chriſtian fortitude, reſigning her breath into the hands of her beneficent Creator, with full aſſurance of the fruition of happineſs, and receiving the anſwer of "*Well done.*" She was a kind, affectionate wife, an indulgent parent, and in ſhort an ornament to her ſex. On Thurſday following, the remains of this truly valuable woman were depoſited in the Preſbyterian burial ground, at the Manor Meeting-houſe, attended by a numerous concourſe of mourning relatives and friends, who conſpicuouſly manifeſted their veneration for this departed worthy; for as ſhe lived beloved, ſo ſhe died univerſally lamented by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance.

Thy Death, dear Friend, I ever ſhall deplore,
And to thy Memory a Tribute pay;
Did I not know thou di'ſt to die no more,
And gain'ſt immortal Life, for mortal Clay.

Cheſter county, January 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to a Writ iſſued by the Speaker of the Senate of this Commmonwealth---

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia,

That an ELECTION for the ſaid City and County, is to be held on *Monday*, the thirteenth day of February inſtant, to chooſe one Perſon for a *SENATOR* for the Diſtrict compoſed of the ſaid City and County of Philadelphia, and the County of Delaware, in the room and ſtead of *Richard Peters*, Eſquire, who hath reſigned.

The Freemen of the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, and of the Townſhips of the Northern Liberties, Moyamenſing, Paſſyunk, Blockley, and Kingſeſſing, are to hold their Elections at the State Houſe in the ſaid City---The Freemen of the Townſhips of Germantown, Roxborough and Briſtol, are to hold their Elections at the Union School Houſe in Germantown---And the Freemen of the other Townſhips in the ſaid County, are to hold their Elections at the houſe now or late of John Barneſly, in Buſtletown, in the Townſhip of Lower Dublin.

The Election to be opened between the hours of Ten in the Morning and One in the Afternoon:---

And the Judges, Inſpectors, Aſſeſſors and other Officers of the late General Election, are hereby required to give their Attendance at the Time, and reſpective Places aforeſaid.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on the premiſes, (by virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Scleich, deceaſed) on Thurſday, the 23d day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A Valuable Plantation, where Henry Scleich lately dwelt, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 243 acres of good land. On ſaid premiſes there are two good dwelling houſes, one is large, built all of ſtone, two ſtories high, a cellar under the whole, a ſtone kitchen, with a well of good water hard by the door, alſo a ſtone ſpring-houſe not far diſtant, a barn, ſtables, &c. alſo a large bearing orchard of good fruit, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow and woodland; the whole is well watered, the ſituation exceedingly pleaſant and healthy. It will be ſold altogether, or divided, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer, as the dwelling houſes are a reaſonable diſtance apart. The payments will be made as eaſy as poſſible, and a good title given to the purchaſer. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

N. B. All perſons who are indebted to, or have any demands againſt ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, before the 20th of February next, in order for ſettlement, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Adminiſtrator.

January 18th, 1792.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market ſtreets, No. 52.

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.

To be SOLD, by private Contract,

PART of that Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, late the property of RICHARD MARGERUM, deceaſed, containing 112 acres of arable land, meadow both upland and law, and plenty of more meadow may be made, as two conſtant ſtreams run through the land; it is well timbered, a great part cheſnut of a very quick growth, a large apple orchard of natural and grafted fruit, and plenty of other good fruit trees, with two frame houſes, kitchen and waggon-houſe, and a pump of good water near the door, adjoining lands of Jonathan Kirkbride, late Mahlon, deceaſed, and others; about a mile and an half from Eſquire Yardley's merchant mill, and near the ſame diſtance from Col. Ogden's, at the Delaware works.

Likewiſe 100 acres, all low land, fertile and good, whereon are a good dwelling houſe, frame barn, and a young orchard of grafted fruit, a large grove of young thrifty timber, conſtant water to every field, bounded on the river Delaware, with a large and beautiful proſpect, Trenton in full view, contiguous to ſhad and ſummer fiſheries, and it is very probable that one of great value may be erected on the premiſes, as it has the advantage of being the loweſt on the ſtream. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe both or either of the above tracts, may have them on ſlow payments, and full poſſeſſion the firſt day of March next, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

HENRY MARGERUM.

December 12, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, situate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennsylvania, part of the estate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, situate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limestone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at least 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Ash, Poplar, &c. which, as it is situate near the river, must, in a short time, answer a valuable purpose. There is a considerable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Postes has lived for several years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and saw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands surrounding this tract are of a rich soil, but too stony for cultivation, so that they will always afford a sufficient outlet and range of pasture in the Summer season for great numbers of cattle, which must render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raising grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¾ acres and allowance, situate on Jones's creek, on both sides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eastern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in such manner as to take in little broken land; at least 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large stream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be easily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is so well furnished with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it must be a good stand for a tavern, store, or other public business---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, situate on the west branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the second mountain, about 4 miles north east of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's saw-mill, the lines are so run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of stones, of an excellent rich soil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the best of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is sufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of pasture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer season, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the size on that side the mountain.

4. One small tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, situate in the bend of the West-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine swamp, the other timbered with Oak, easy clearing and well suited either for meadow or plough land. The creek also affords two very convenient seats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapest rate, having sufficiency of fall, and water enough at all seasons for several saws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable seat for a Saw mill, also a good settlement for a tradesman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Grist-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would suit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, situate between Michael Old's mill and Josiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 or 60 acres of the best meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, some meadow and plough land cleared, and an old house standing on the premises, situate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very stony for that country, surveyed and returned, situate on the road from Emanuel Gonsales's mill to the Shawhollo settlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, surveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, situate on the west side of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from said Shawhollo settlement, has a stream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¾ acres and allowance, situate on the abovementioned road, which passes through the west end of it, about 4½ miles south of the Shawhollo settlement abovementioned. It is supposed that about 100 acres of this tract consists of good meadow ground, most of it open bottom, some of it covered with Maple, Alder and Ash, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, surveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Bushkill, the abovementioned road passes through the north-easterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles south of said Shawhollo settlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a small proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, situate in Greenwich township, Sussex county, New-Jersey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnson's forge and mill, about the same distance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Musconecunk.

For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Esquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subscribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Trustees of the estate of Abel James.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said Abel James, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requested to produce them to either of the Trustees above named. eotf.

WANTS a place, as a Housekeeper, in a small family, a middle-aged Woman, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of public taxes, in the city and county of Philadelphia, who are yet in arrears, to pay the amount of their respective duplicates to the treasurer, on or before the 10th day of March next; otherwise they must expect to be proceeded against as the law directs.

ANDREW GEYER,
SAMUEL CHURCH,
THOMAS HOPKINS, } Commissioners.

January 26, 1792.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Thursday, the first day of March next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN at the sign of the BUCK, lying in Southampton township, Bucks county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the forks of the great road to Newtown, Four-Lane's-End and Corryell's Ferry. There are on the premises a large stone house, kitchen, smoke-house and stable, with good sheds, and a house adjoining occupied as a store; the lot consists of 12 acres of land, about 3 acres meadow, the rest good plow-land, with a good bearing orchard.

At the same time and place will be sold a Lot of about 3 acres of land, with a large log house, adjoining the aforesaid lot.

And on the day following will be exposed to sale, on the premises, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, near Bustletown, about 11 miles from the city, a small Plantation, containing 55 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 12 woodland, the rest good plow-land; there are on the premises a good dwelling house and barn, with a young bearing orchard. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place, by

JOHN ROBERTS.

January 25th, 1792. *

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION situated in West-Bradford township, Chester county, containing 166 acres, of which is cleared eighty acres, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 more may be made. This plantation is about two miles from Downings Town; there is erected on the place a good dwelling-house and barn, two small orchards, and being in a limestone neighbourhood, the plantation may be manured at a small expence; if not sold before the first of March next, it will be exposed to sale on the evening of that day, at the Coffee-house, in Second-street. For particulars apply to the subscribers, who may be found by enquiring at the Cross-Keys, in Fourth, above Market-street.

PETER DE HAVEN,
ESTHER EASTBURN,
JOHN WALLACE.

N. B. Three streams of water run through the place.

January 30, 1792. *

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY last Sunday, the 29th instant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday last. He is very artful and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GIEL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Nedro, late of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, to make payment thereof; and all persons having any demands against said estate are requested to produce them, properly proven, unto

RICHARD WISTAR, Executor.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1792. tf

Norristown, Montgomery County, Jan. 26, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 11th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in Whitemarsh township, bounded by lands of John Richards, Joseph Paul, and others, containing 233 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the estate late of Peter Legaux, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Commissioners of the county of Chester, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 20th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain piece or parcel of Land, situate in the township of Brandywine, containing about 20 acres, bounded by lands late of Robert Lockard, deceased, lands of William Moore, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of the said Robert Lockard, deceased.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 30, 1792. *

BY virtue of a writ of Testatem Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William White, innkeeper, at the sign of the Compass, in the township of West-Caln, on Tuesday, the 21st day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A tract or parcel of land, (the greatest part whereof is woodland) situate in the township of Sadsbury, bounded by the Lancaster Line, lands of Robert Whitehill, Thomas Douglass, and others; containing about ninety acres. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of James Douglass, jun. deceased. CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, Jan. 30, 1792. *

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

WHEN JOHN MACPHERSON Lectured upon Moral Philosophy, his audience requested he would publish them as soon possible, for the benefit of Mankind. The three first are now printed, viz. one on the Divine Legation of Christ, one Benevolence, and one on Discretion. They are sold by Mr. William Woodhouse, and said Macpherson, for One Quarter of a dollar. His Lectures on Bigotry, and one on Seduction, he will get printed soon. Jan. 24, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM BIDGOOD, deceased, at Public Sale on the Premises, the 16th day of the Second Month, called February next,

A VALUABLE FARM or PLANTATION, with a stone dwelling-house, milk-house and barn, in tenantable repair, thereon, situate in the township of Bristol, county of Bucks, containing 226 acres, a great proportion of which is woodland, well timbered, with a considerable quantity of meadow-ground; the clear land good for all sorts of grain, and the Farm well watered; a good bearing orchard on the Premises, within 1 mile of a landing on the River Delaware, 3 miles from the Borough of Bristol, and 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, in an agreeable neighbourhood, and healthy part of the country. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM BIDGOOD,
ROBERT KIRKBRIDE, and } Executors.
BENJAMIN PALMER,

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Esquire, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit consisting of the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin, Joseph Shippen, Esquire, Walter Finney, Esquire, and James Moore, Esquire, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said county of Chester, have issued their Precepts, bearing date the third day of December last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, and Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house in West-Chester, for the County of Chester, on Monday, the twentieth Day of February next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County, that they be then and there, in their proper Persons, to do those Things which to their several Offices belong.

DATED at West-Chester, the tenth day of January, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The Orphans Court will be held on Tuesday, the twentieth day of March next.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors, who are in arrears for Taxes levied by the county of Lancaster, that they are requested to discharge the same, on or before the first day of March next; otherwise they will be proceeded against as the law directs, without further notice.

Dec. 12, 1791. ‡ 5 w.
THOMAS BOUDE,
ADAM REIGART,
DAVID WITMER, } Commissioners.

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the second day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Winnard Nice, the sign of General Washington, in Germantown,

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, situate on the north side of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-street, to Abington, (commonly called Keyser's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-street, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing stream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premises a dwelling house, barn and stables, a spring-house over an excellent never-failing spring of water, and another never-failing spring adjacent to the dwelling house.

One other Lot of Land, situate on the same Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing spring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, situate on the same road, near the last above described lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers; an indisputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immediate possession of the premises delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof; the conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and
ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. * t.b.c. 3 mo.

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE subscribers, proposing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Nest, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next spring; and will in the mean time contract with suitable persons of the above descriptions, to give them constant employment. The above works are situate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewistown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, December, 19th 1791 c.4 m.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the first of April,

THAT Noted and well known TAVERN and PLANTATION, the Sign of the Spread Eagle; 16½ miles from Philadelphia, upon the old Lancaster road. There is a good large stone-house, with four rooms and an entry on a floor, besides a very large kitchen adjoining, with a large dining room over the same, a very large barn 60 by 32 feet, with stables under it, stone sheds sufficient for 18 teams, and every other convenience necessary for the accommodations of travellers. Whoever has a mind to rent the same, by applying to me, living at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, may know the terms.

ADAM SITER.

N. B. None need apply but those who can come well recommended. January 24, 1792.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC,
For the Year 1792.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3220.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on the premiſes, (by virtue of the laſt will and teſtament of Henry Scleich, deceaſed) on Thurſday, the 23d day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A Valuable Plantation, where Henry Scleich lately dwelt, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 243 acres of good land. On ſaid premiſes there are two good dwelling houſes, one is large, built all of ſtone, two ſtories high, a cellar under the whole, a ſtone kitchen, with a well of good water hard by the door, alſo a ſtone ſpring-houſe not far diſtant, a barn, ſtables, &c. alſo a large bearing orchard of good fruit, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow and woodland; the whole is well watered, the ſituation exceedingly pleaſant and healthy. It will be ſold altogether, or divided, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer, as the dwelling houſes are a reaſonable diſtance apart. The payments will be made as eaſy as poſſible, and a good title given to the purchaſer. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

N. B. All perſons who are indebted to, or have any demands againſt ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, before the 20th of February next, in order for ſettlement, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Adminiſtrator.

January 18th, 1792. *

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Winnard Nice, the ſign of General Waſhington, in Germantown;

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate on the north ſide of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-ſtreet, to Abington, (commonly called Keyſer's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-ſtreet, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſtream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and another never-failing ſpring adjacent to the dwelling houſe.

One other Lot of Land, ſituate on the ſame Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſpring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, ſituate on the ſame road, near the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; an indiſputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immediate poſſeſſion of the premiſes delivered to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof; the conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and
ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. * t. b. c. 3 mo.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE PLANTATION at the Croſs Roads in Cheſter county, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Eſquire, deceaſed; ſaid Plantation is in excellent order, and there are good buildings of every kind neceſſary for a farm. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended; the terms will be made known by the Executors, near the premiſes,

JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

New-London, January 12, 1792. †

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt day of April next,

A VERY valuable Plantation and well accuſtomed Tavern, being the ferry-houſe on Perkioming creek, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Reading. There are on the premiſes an excellent ſtone dwelling houſe, with other buildings, a very large ſtone barn, ſtone ſheds for horſes, &c. a never-failing ſpring of water near the door. The plantation conſiſts of about one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land, about twenty-five or thirty whereof are meadow, a large proportion of good thriving timber, the reſt plowland. The ſituation would ſuit a tavern, ſtore or tan-yard. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame, and make the payments perfectly eaſy to the purchaſer.

January 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of public taxes, in the city and county of Philadelphia, who are yet in arrears, to pay the amount of their reſpective duplicates to the treaſurer, on or before the 10th day of March next; otherwiſe they muſt expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

ANDREW GEYER,
SAMUEL CHURCH,
THOMAS HOPKINS, } Commiſſioners.

January 26, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors, who are in arrears for Taxes levied by the county of Lancaſter, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice.

Dec. 12, 1791. ‡ 5 w.

THOMAS BOUDE,
ADAM REIGART.
DAVID WITMER, } Commiſſioners.

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE ſubſcribers, propoſing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Neſt, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next ſpring; and will in the mean time contract with ſuitable perſons of the above deſcriptions, to give them conſtant employment. The above works are ſituate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewiſtown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, December, 19th 1791 c. 4 m.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

In MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*—"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"—*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's Creek, in Salem county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey (being part of the eſtate formerly of Nathaniel Chamleſs, of Salem county, aforeſaid, deceaſed) containing, as is ſuppoſed, five hundred and fifty acres. For terms of ſale, application may be made to THOMAS SINNICKSON, Eſquire, of Salem, to JOHN WHARTON or ASHETON HUMPHREYS, in Philadelphia, or AARON OAKFORD, at Darby, in Delaware county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given the 25th day of March next.

January 2d, 1792. tbc. *

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſeveral Courts of Common Pleas in the Circuit conſiſting of the Counties of Cheſter, Lancaſter, York and Dauphin, Joſeph Shippen, Eſquire, Walter Finney, Eſquire, and James Moore, Eſquire, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the ſaid county of Cheſter, have iſſued their Precepts, bearing date the third day of December laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the peace, and Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, on Monday, the twentieth Day of February next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables, within the ſaid County, that they be then and there, in their proper Perſons, to do thoſe Things which to their ſeveral Offices belong.

DATED at Weſt-Cheſter, the tenth day of January, Anno Domini One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

N. B. The Orphans Court will be held on Tueſday, the twentieth day of March next.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 20th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A certain piece or parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Brandywine, containing about 20 acres, bounded by lands late of Robert Lockard, deceaſed, lands of William Moore, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of the ſaid Robert Lockard, deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 30, 1792. *

BY virtue of a writ of Teſtatem Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William White, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Compaſs, in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln, on Tueſday, the 21ſt day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, A tract or parcel of land, (the greateſt part whereof is woodland) ſituate in the townſhip of Sadſbury, bounded by the Lancaſter Line, lands of Robert Whitehill, Thomas Douglaſs, and others; containing about ninety acres. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Douglaſs, jun. deceaſed.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 30, 1792. *

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market ſtreets, No. 52.

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE old and well accuſtomed TAVERN at the Croſs Roads, Cheſter county, with 300 acres of LAND, in excellent order, ſeveral of the fields being lately cleared and ſowed with clover-ſeed, which promiſes well; a good orchard, and meadow plenty. The whole under good fence, with every building neceſſary to accommodate both Tavern and Farm, and moſtly new. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

January 30th, 1792. ‡ JAMES JOHNSTON.

Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Paris Nov. 11. The decree, ſo long expected, relative to the emigrants, was at laſt definitively concluded in the ſeſſion of the 9th inſt. A decree of this nature cannot be ſatisfactorily analyſed or abridged; we therefore give it entire as follows:

"The Aſſembly of the nation, conſidering that the tranquility and ſecurity of the kingdom demand the moſt prompt meaſures againſt ſuch of the French as have fled out of the kingdom, and are preparing to act againſt the nation, &c. do iſſue and make known the following *Decree*, 1. The French aſſembled beyond the frontiers of the kingdom are, from this moment, declared ſuſpected of conſpiracy againſt France. 2. If, on the firſt day of January next they ſtill continue aſſembled, they ſhall be declared guilty of treaſon: ſhall be proſecuted as traitors, and puniſhed with death. 3. As to the French Princes, and public officers, civil and military (who were inveſted at the time of their quitting their country) if ſtill abſent on the 1ſt of January, 1792, they ſhall be declared guilty of the crime of Treaſon againſt France, and puniſhed as in the preceding article. 4. During the firſt 15 days in January the ſupreme court of the nation ſhall be aſſembled, if neceſſary. 5. The property of the outlawed traitors, ſhall, during their lives, be appropriated to the ſervice of the nation, reſerving however the rights of women, children, and legal creditors. 6. All the revenues of the abſent French Princes are at this moment ſequeſtrated. No intercourſe can be had, directly or indirectly with, or remittance made to the ſaid Princes, or their repreſentatives, under pain of reſponſibility, and two years impriſonment, until otherwiſe ordered by the National Aſſembly. [We omit the following ſix articles as leſs important] 13. Every Frenchman, out of the kingdom, who ſhall enliſt ſoldiers to join the aſſembled forces, mentioned in the two firſt articles of this decree, ſhall be puniſhed with death. The ſame puniſhment to be awarded againſt perpetrators of the ſame crime in France. 14. The Aſſembly enjoins its diplomatic committee to propoſe meaſures to be taken by the king, in the name of the nation, with regard to ſuch of the neighbouring powers, as countenance the Aſſembly of French fugitives in their territories—the committee to make their report in 3 days.

Nov. 11. The Decree of the Aſſembly relative to the clergy, altho' a long time under conſideration, and debated paragraph by paragraph, is far from being univerſally approved. It is by many thought too ſevere and oppreſſive towards thoſe who act from motives purely conſciencious, but perfectly juſt with regard to counterfeit religioniſts. By the 5th article of the decree the nonjuring clergy are pronounced ſuſpected of treaſon againſt the law, and of evil deſigns againſt their country, and are recommended to the particular obſervance of the magiſtracy in every diſtrict. The 8th enjoins, that every eccleſiaſtic who ſhall be convicted of diſturbing the public peace by words, writing or actions, ſhall be puniſhed with two years impriſonment.

Several departments of the capital have proceeded to the nomination of a Mayor. The minds of the people, however, are divided on the proper choice. Thoſe who are for a government purely republican have fixed upon the ex-deputy de Chartres as poſſeſſing all the requiſites for Mayor of Paris.—Thoſe, on the contrary, who recollect the noble part the Marquis de la Fayette acted in the cauſe of liberty in America, and the courage he afterwards manifeſted in placing her upon the ſure baſis of the Conſtitution in France—thoſe alſo who remember the good order which was maintained in Paris, amidſt all the convulſions of government, while he was at the head of the military, his intelligence, his activity, which alone prevented Paris from experiencing thoſe horrid ſcenes which have ſince been exhibited at Avignon—all thoſe who keep thoſe things in mind, are for the Hero of the two Worlds. What ſeems ſtill further to deſignate the Marquis as the fitteſt man for this poſt at preſent, is, the fear that party ſpirit, which now lies dormant, may be rouſed into action at the nomination of a man who is devoted to the republican faction.

Dec. 2. The Court ſeems to feel the moſt lively ſenſations on account of the report of the King's eſcape; and ſo anxious has the King been to do away the impreſſion of this rumour, that he has ordered the miniſter of the home department to write the following letter to the Mayor of Paris:

"SIR,

"The King has been informed that reports are ſpread abroad, and that they are

endeavoured to be forced upon the citizens, tending to alarm and disturb the public tranquility. The King has been told, that perhaps to-morrow some pretended couriers are to enter upon all sides of Paris, with the news of the Princes having entered France, sword in hand; and at the same time a second report, that the King has quitted Paris. This information, given by serious and experienced persons merits the more attention, as some anterior facts manifest a marked intention to excite a commotion in Paris. You are not ignorant that a non-commissioned officer, a fortnight back, confined his Majesty, under the pretext of a pretended project of *escape*. The same pretext has been since employed to disturb the reserve of the Hotel de Ville. Yesterday they proclaimed in one of the suburbs, that the King was no longer in Paris; in short, certain public prints collect and propagate those rumours with an uncommon industry.

"The king has charged me, sir, to inform you of these culpable, from the disorders that may otherwise be the consequence.

The minister of home department.

B. C. CAHIER."

It is remarkable, that on the same day accounts were received from Germany, Holland, and Flanders, of the King's escape; at Cologne the report went so far as to say that the King and Queen had arrived safe at the Castle of Bonn, where he waited the arrival of the elector from Vienna. That Madame Elizabeth, and the dauphin, had taken another route, and had arrived near Manheim. The counsel of the elector gave orders to have 40 horses at each post from the frontiers, all ready harnessed. The Count d'Artois was expected the day this letter was wrote [the 24th of November.] It also mentions that Leige seems to be determined on as the place for the general cantonment. The marquis de la Villette is marshall general of the camp and forage, and within these eight days he has made preparations for the quartering of 10,000 men, all cavalry, with their baggage, and a quantity of flying artillery: 6,000 Hessian cavalry are already hired. These, united to the troops at Coblentz, and in the Palatinate, will form a most formidable army of cavalry.

It seems clearly that the intention of the emigrants is, to keep up a frontier war, and by constantly changing situation, to harrass the patriots, until their plots in the internal parts of the kingdom may give them more opportunities of penetrating the country.

The levies made by individuals affected to the Aristocratic party are incredible; Count Wergenstein, a Colonel in the Russian service, has raised a regiment of two battalions in the Principalities of Isenbourg and Budiaguen, another under the name of Royal Rohan, is forming above Coblentz, a third, in the same Electorate, raised by M. Sinclair, is just complete; they are full of money—who furnishes it God knows; for the most inviolable secrecy and perfect unanimity exists among them, and has kept all their plans impervious to every essay upon the part of the patriots to discover it.

These accounts add to the general disquiet at Paris: yesterday was a day of confusion. About one o'clock the gardens of the Thuilleries were, as in the first days of the revolution, full of orators and little mobs; some railed against the Jacobines, others against the King, for refusing to hang all the Ex-nobles. Thus the day was passed, and in the evening the Palais Royal began a renewal of its old scenes; the Caffe de Fai was the place of action: an Abbe, indiscreet enough to rail against the edict just passed, was ordered to leave the coffee house, if he did not wish to be hanged. This raised the spirits, which continuing in that state all the evening, broke out at length into a quarrel by nine o'clock, which required the intervention of the National guard to suppress: several persons have been bruised, and some severely wounded.

The success of the negociation with the Dey of Algiers has acquired a very considerable degree of credit to M. Bertrand, the Minister of Marine, by whose orders it was conducted. Letters are already received from the merchants of Marseilles, expressing their satisfaction, and applauding the minister for the vigor and promptitude of his measures.

On Tuesday a deputation of twenty-four members carried up to the King the decree on the measures to be pursued with respect to the German Princes who harbour the emigrants.

The King received them with a most cheerful countenance, and bowed to them on their approach, before they had time to pay the compliment to him. M. Vaublant delivered the message as drawn up by himself, and adopted by the Assembly.

"SIRE,

"Scarcely had the National Assembly cast their eyes on the situation of the kingdom, when they perceived that the troubles which still agitate it, have their source in the criminal preparations of the French emigrants.

"Their audacity is supported by German Princes, who misunderstand the treaties signed between them and France, and who affect to forget, that to the empire of France, they are indebted for the treaty of Westphalia, which guarantees their rights and their safety.

"Their hostile preparations, their menaces of invasion, call for armaments that absorb immense sums which the nation would have joyfully paid to its creditors.

"To you, Sire, it belongs to put a stop to them; to hold to foreign powers the language that becomes the King of the French. Tell them, that whatever preparations against France are presented, France can see only enemies; that we will religiously observe the oath to make no conquests; that we offer them the good neighbourhood, the inviolable amity of a free and powerful people; that we will respect their laws, their customs, and their constitutions; but that we insist upon our own being respected. Tell them, that if the German Princes continue to favour preparations directed against the French, we will carry among them not fire and sword, but liberty. It is for them to calculate what may be the consequences of the alarm of nations.

"For two years that French patriots have been persecuted on the frontiers, and that rebels have there found succour, what ambassador has spoken in your name as he ought? Not one.

"If the French who were driven from the country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, had assembled in arms on the frontiers, if they had been protected by the Princes of Germany, Sire, we appeal to you what would have been the conduct of Louis the fourteenth? Would he have suffered such assemblings? Would he have permitted succours given by Princes, who, under the name of allies, act like enemies. What he would have done for his authority, let your Majesty do for the safety of the empire, and the maintaining of the constitution.

"Sire, your interest, your dignity, and the insulted greatness of the nation, all dictate a language very different from that of your ambassadors. The nation expects from you energetic declarations to the circles of the Upper and the Lower Rhine, the electors of Treves and Mayence, and the Bishop of Spire.

"Let them be such as that the hordes of the Emigrants may be instantly dispersed. Prescribe an early period, beyond which no dilatory answer shall be received. Let your declaration be supported by movements of the forces entrusted to you, and let the nation know who are its friends and its enemies. In this splendid measure we shall recognize the Defender of the Constitution.

"You will thus assure the tranquility of the Empire, inseparable from your own; and you will hasten those days of national prosperity, in which peace shall restore order and the reign of the laws, in which your happiness shall be united with that of all the French."

The King answered—

"I will take the message of the National Assembly into the most serious consideration. You know that I have omitted nothing to secure the public tranquility at home, to maintain the constitution, and to make it respected abroad."

Although the intricate constitution of the German Empire is favourable to delay; a very little time will shew the effect of this measure, which cannot be denied the praise of dignity and vigour.

The new Minister for the Foreign department has already announced that the Diplomatic Body is to be reformed; and the difference between the present state of alarm and armament, and actual war, is certainly not great in point of expence.

On Thursday a letter from the Minister of the home department, to the Mayor of Paris, recommending to him, in the name of the King, to take proper measures for preventing the tumults which various persons were endeavoring to excite, by circulating false reports of an invasion--of the King's having left, or intending to leave Paris, &c. was printed and posted up all over the city. Paris is perfectly quiet.

The dreadful intelligence with which some of the papers are filled, is totally unfounded; for even now that France is threatened with an attack, the loan of 125 millions, which is as much the criterion of our funds as the Stock of the 3 per cent. consols is of yours, continues to bear the same premium which it has done for the last two months.

Dec. 3. M. Pethion the new Mayor has given much umbrage to the citizens by his first step, the evening of his nomination, without waiting upon the National Assembly, or the King, regardless of the dignity of his situation, he went to the Jacobin Club, where he professed "he came to receive their orders, that he had accepted a dangerous situation, that he would now be watchful in protecting them, and requested that they would be equally so in defending him." This conduct has offended the King prodigiously.

LONDON, December 1—10.

The Court of Spain it is said means to negociate with Switzerland for 24,000 men, one half of whom are to pass into the service of Portugal. The Spanish Court seems to have no other means left, either of maintaining its internal tranquility, or securing itself from foreign attack, than by keeping up a large armed force at an expence ill suited to the state of its finances.

"The present National Assembly differ very much from their predecessors. They can distinguish between liberty and licentiousness—and are determined to offer very little incense to the rabble. They do not suffer themselves to be deceived by the phantoms of government, which have been ridiculed from the times of Plato to the present, by every writer who has treated upon the subject of government. They look to the experience of the universe; they find that under none, save the British Constitution, has perfect liberty been enjoyed; and that, we can assure you, with the reinstatement of Royalty, in correspondent splendour, is the ultimatum of their intentions."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Nov. 16.

"Official accounts have been received from Petersburgh, stating that in the new treaty between Russia and Sweden, the article concerning Poland is relative to the maintenance of the ancient liberty of the Republic, and especially to a prudent election, in which case the Duke of Sudermania offers himself likewise a candidate for the Polish succession.

"It is also reported, that our Ambassador at Vienna has received orders to solicit the intercession of the Imperial Court, in order to protect the New Constitution, and to prevail with the Elector of Saxony to accept of the Polish crown."

It is very extraordinary, but it is true, that at Coblentz, Worms, &c. there is no want of money, nor of any thing else; the armies and the households of the Princes, are paid with the greatest exactitude; several corps that have offered to serve without appointments, have, after receiving the acknowledgement of the Princes, been told, that no distinction can be admitted in their armies, and that their Royal Highnesses are in a condition to pay whatever services they require. The Empress of Russia has guaranteed a very considerable loan in Holland, and they receive considerable remittances in paper upon London and Amsterdam, from France.

Their Royal Highnesses finding themselves accused in several publications of endeavouring to profit of the King's captivity to possess themselves of the Sovereign Power, have thought fit to exculpate themselves from this unworthy suspicion in a letter to their army, which containing their political creed, our readers will probably be interested to see.

Schonborn'ust, Oct. 30.

"Our resentment at the calumnies by which it is attempted to render suspected our love for our brother and our submission for a King whose misfortunes have made him more dear and more respected by us, makes us think it not enough to abandon our calumniators to the contempt which they merit, but that our honor engages us to publish aloud that profession of faith which we have ever held, and from which we shall never depart. To re-establish the respect due to the Catholic religion, and to its ministers; to restore to the King his liberty and lawful authority; to the different orders of the State their undoubted rights, founded on the laws of the monarchy; to every citizen his property; to the kingdom its ancient and unalterable Constitution; to every Frenchman, and particularly to the inhabitants of the country, the security, the tranquility, and the administration of justice, of which they have been deprived, is the sole end at which we aim: And for the attainment of which we are ready to pour out, if it is necessary, the very last drop of our blood; never has any personal ambition polluted views so pure. We attest it here upon our faith of gentlemen, and at the same time we give the lie direct, in the most formal manner, to every contrary allegation.

(Signed) LOUIS STANISLAS XAVIER,
CHARLES PHILLIPPE."

The Jacobins of Bourdeaux formally accuse the planters of St. Domingo of intending to surrender the colony to the British empire; they even construe the address of thanks, transmitted to Mr. Pitt by the General Assembly, into something more than a polite act.

The Pope has addressed his complaints to all the Courts of Europe without distinction of religion: Pius VI. needs no great eloquence to prove that the National Assembly, by uniting Avignon to France, have given a grand example of national fraud.

The States of Holland have, with very ready gallantry, thus speedily made a settlement upon their newly married Hereditary Princess, the sister of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York.

An annuity of 30,800 florins, something less than 15,000l. sterling, has been settled upon her, and in a manner thus handsome.

The acts of all the States payment of their quota have been presented to her highness in gold boxes, by deputations from each State. The province of Holland has also made a present to the Prince of 15,000 florins, and that of Frise to the Princess of 6000 ducats.

The Seven Provinces have settled upon the Prince an annuity of 36,000 florins, payable to him till his accession to the Stadtholdership, and then to the princess for her life. The offices held by the Prince bring him 18,000 florins annually, and these sums, with his epergne, make about 800,000 florins of income for their Highnesses, which may be stated at about 75,000l. English.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Nov. 13.

"The latter end of last month, a stout Algerine Rover was sunk off Cape St. Vincent, by two Portuguese men of war, after a very obstinate resistance, and all on board perished: so daring were the Pirates to the last, that they were seen nailing their colours to the mast as they were sinking; the Portuguese had a great many killed and wounded, and one of the men of war was much damaged in her sails and rigging."

The same letter says, the Dey of Algiers is making very active preparations for war; and that in addition to Russia, Sweden, the United States of America, &c. it is thougt he will not be long before he breaks with France.

It further adds, "the Mediterranean swarms with Algerine cruizers, which mount from 18 to 40 guns, manned with desperate crews of hardened ruffians; these fellows pay no respect to the colours of any nation, but take and plunder all ships that fall in their way, except the English, who pass without interruption.—It is spoke of with confidence, that several nations intend to form a junction of forces in the spring, on purpose to drive these free-booters into their own ports.

"The last accounts from Ceuta mention, that a serious quarrel is expected between the Dey of Algiers and the Emperor of Morocco."

Letter of Tippoo Saib to M. D. Cossigny, Governor of the Isle of France.

There is said to be a copy of a letter in the hands of our Ministers, transmitted to them by M. Delessart, and which was brought home in the Medusa. It is the copy of a letter from Tippoo, to his friend M. de Cossigny. We have not seen it, but the substance of it is said to be as follows:

After speaking of the unjust, unprovoked and sanguinary war in which he is involved, and which he attributes, from certain documents, which he says he has in his hand, to a meditated plan of rapacity formed in Europe, he tells him of a slight skirmish he had with Earl Cornwallis on the 13th of May. The affair he states is only worthy of detail from the signal advantages to him, with which it has been accompanied. He had no intention of making his stand against the enemy until he had crossed the river, but this he resolved not to do till the last moment, as well knowing that in his uncertain climate, circumstances might arise, of which it might be for his interest to take instantaneous advantage.——But seeing the enemy advanced, he resolved to cross the river, and he posted some regiments on the heights to cover his passage. This they did effectually, for with the utmost order and regularity, in the face of the British army, and without any redoubts to cover him, he carried over 70,000 horse and foot, 60 pieces of cannon, his camp equipage, provisions, and followers—and necessarily took up the greatest part of the day, they did not molest his passage, nor give him the slightest interruptions; the regiments he had posted on the heights, having, by their gallantry kept up a sufficient employment; and who seeing the objects for which they were appointed happily accomplished, retired, and followed themselves in the same order, and with but little loss. Though they had been engaged for several hours, their whole loss in killed and wounded amounted only to 375, and the next day his army, perfectly refreshed, animated by the glorious atchievement of the day before, formed and prepared for a regular attack; but no attempt was made by the enemy, and in three days he learned that they were in the utmost distress. Their loss had been greater than his in the skirmish on the heights—Five-sixths of their bullocks had died, or were rendered useless—and his men having been employed in carrying shot instead of rice, were destitute of every necessary of life.

In this critical moment, he lamented that he had crossed the river, for it was his immediate object to cut off Gen. Abercrombie, and prevent a junction between Earl Cornwallis and the Marattas, of whom he had never lost sight for an hour. He instantly re-crossed a number of his horse, but what he foresaw did happen, the Cavery filled so much by the showers that fell on the 22d and 23d, that he found it impossible to accomplish what he intended, and which in four hours more would have enabled him to starve the whole British army into a surrender.

It is impossible for us to answer for the truth of this letter; we can only assure our readers that such a letter, written in the eastern style, and with all the particulars of dates, commanders names, &c. has been transmitted from France, and is now in circulation.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Cannambaddy, near Seringapatam.

"We have had an opportunity of viewing Seringapatam with precision, which was a grateful sight. The fort is a formidable place, nearly as large as Trichinopoly; the buildings in it are very superb, and have the appearance of great grandeur. The Island on which it stands is a beautiful spot, abounding with elegant buildings, villages, squares, groves and gardens, which, together with the view of the fort, and Tippoo's immense encampment, exhibit a scene picturesque and important. Crowds of

people buſied in throwing up works; infantry and cavalry moving in all directions, with boats plying up and down the river, contribute to render the whole proſpect the the moſt ſublime and beautiful ever beheld. The Mauſoleum of Hyder is among the grandeſt of the objects, ſurrounded by a grove of moſt beautiful cypreſs trees. The whole Iſland ſeems a complete fortification, and to have received every improvement art can give it."

The retreat of Lord Cornwallis, occaſioned by the Weſtern Monſoon, has moſt abſurdly been called a defeat. Accordingly to the ſame way of ſpeaking (reaſoning we cannot call it) every man who dies may be ſaid to be murdered.

However the retreat to Bangalore might for a time delay the capture of Seringapatam, the preſent ſituation of Tippoo's army is ſuch as muſt expoſe them, not only to greater inclemencies from the Monſoons—to reduce them to all manner of ſtraits for proviſions; whereas, through the vigilance of Capt. Reid and the fine diſpoſitions of our General——their quarters at Bangalore will be tolerably comfortable, and enable our army, even during the Monſoons, to harraſs the enemy in a variety of ways.

On the 26th ult. the General Waſhington American Bark, about 200 tons burthen, from Philadelphia to Oſtend, was towed into Scilly by a cutter, a mere wreck, having loſt all her maſts, part of her rudder, with three feet water in her hold, and only five of her hands out of ſixteen on board, the others having died on their paſſage, through fatigue of continually pumping.

Copy of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. dated Camp, near Seringapatam, May 16, 1791.

S I R,

I have the honour to inform you that I had an opportunity yeſterday of attacking Tippoo, and of giving him a total defeat. The vicinity of Seringapatam, and the batteries which he had erected on the north ſide of the iſland, ſaved his army from deſtruction. His loſs of men, however, muſt have been very conſiderable; and, beſides a number of colours, we took four pieces of braſs cannon.

The difficulties of my own ſituation, in reſpect to forage and proviſions, and particularly on account of the advanced ſeaſon of the year, are not much relieved by this event, and indeed are very ſerious; and the obſtacles which this river preſents to a junction or co operation with General Abercrombie, and which had never been deſcribed in any written or verbal account of it, appear at preſent almoſt inſurmountable.

I am, with greateſt eſteem and regard, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

[A London Paper ſays that Lord Cornwallis loſt 500 men in the above action.]

PITTSBURGH, February 4.

By the arrival of a gentleman at this place immediately from Kentucky, we are favored with the following intelligence, viz.

That juſt before he left the falls of Ohio, an expreſs had paſſed along on his way to Fort Waſhington, with diſpatches from the Commandant at Poſt Vincennes for the Governor, the purport of which was, that he had ſent a Frenchman and an Indian acroſs the Miami Towns with ſome diſpatches, in hopes of finding our army there; that on their arrival they found the towns deſerted, except by a few women; that for fear of being diſcovered they buried their diſpatches, and then proceeded to meet our army, but had not gone more than five or ſix miles before they met a party of 30 Indians returning with their ſhare of the plunder, one of them had 127 ſcalps ſtrung on a pole, the reſt were heavily loaded with different articles, and they had three pack horſes loaded with kegs of wine, &c. The Indians immediately accuſed them of being ſpies, but on making enquiry, and examining them very minutely, believed them friends; they were then obliged to return with them to the towns, and the Indians gave them a full account of this battle, (which agrees with the account heretofore publiſhed) except that only 1200 Indians was in the engagement, and that theſe were Miamies and Indians from the Lakes; that 600 arrived the day after the battle, and 300 were out hunting, to ſupply the reſt, which was their whole force; that a diſpute aroſe about dividing the plunder between them and the Lake Indians, the latter wiſhing to have that of the ſmalleſt bulk and eaſieſt carriage, as they had a great ways to go, but the former refuſed; this greatly enraged the Lake Indians, who began to uſe the tomakawk, but did not do much damage, however they went off much diſſatisfied, determined never again to come to the aſſiſtance of the Miamies, let the conſequences be what they would; and that only 56 Indians were killed.—After giving them this information, they were permitted to proceed homewards, with the promiſe of ſending them a trader, (which was the buſineſs they were upon) as they had as much plunder as would amply do them all winter.

We are alſo informed, that an expedition, conſiſting of 500 men, on horſeback, was to go from Kentucky the beginning of January, againſt the Miami Towns, and from the enterpriſing ſpirit of the Kentuckians, we flatter ourſelves theſe towns are laid in aſhes before now. There is no doubt but this expedition has taken place, as our informant had the information from a perſon that may be depended on.

It is with pleaſure we inform the public, that letters are received in town, from Fort Waſhington, which contain the very agreeable news of the recovery of Col. GEORGE GIBSON, of the 2d. regt. levies--the Surgeon who attends him pronounced him out of all danger, his appetite had returned, and he was able to ſit up and write a letter to his brother.

The ſame letters, we are ſorry to add, contain the melancholy account of the death of Captain DARKE, a promiſing young man, and ſon of Col. W. DARKE of the 1ſt. regt. levies---In the late action Captain Darke was ſhot through the head, and after great fatigue got into Fort Jefferſon, where, receiving but indifferent attendance, he died, after lingering ſome weeks.

Extract of a letter from Greenſburg, Jan. 31.

"It is mentioned in a letter from the weſtward, that the powder uſed on the Indian expedition was nearly uſeleſs, owing to want of ſtrength. It is a fact that the riflemen could not kill a deer with it, and therefore took the precaution to purchaſe powder for themſelves, before they joined the army. The pack ſaddles that came down ſeemed, for their ſize, rather calculated for the back of the Mammuth, or non-deſcript animal, than for horſes, and were objects of univerſal contempt, even to Indians."

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

Authentic Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the beſt information at Havre, dated October 15.

"Our harveſt has not turned out quite ſo well as laſt year. We ſhall be in want, not here, but at Nantes, Bourdeaux and Bayonne. Thoſe provinces muſt depend upon ſtrangers for ſupplies, for the more fertile parts of France have not yet an idea of ſuccouring thoſe of a country deſcription, and if they had, the means of tranſmitting their produce are obſtructed. About fifteen days ſince the Engliſh opened their ſea ports to us; nothwithſtanding which I have reaſon to think that the inhabitants of the United States will not be diſappointed of a good market in ſending their grain to the above mentioned ports."

Another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated Oct. 27, mentions as follows: "Virginia tobacco is ſelling from 34 to 40 livres per cwt. This is reckoned a good price."

Extract from the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the State of South-Carolina.

"Thurſday, December 15

"*Reſolved unanimouſly*, That this houſe do agree with the following report of the committee to whom was referred the Governor's Meſſage, encloſing a memorial of Monſ. Poloney, viz. That the Agent for foreign creditors be and is hereby directed to furniſh ſuch ſupplies of proviſions and ſtores as Monſ. Poloney ſhall think fit to order for the uſe of the inhabitants of the French portion of the Iſland of St. Domingo, to the amount of a ſum not exceeding three thouſand pounds."

"A motion was made by Mr. Hunter, and ſeconded by Mr. Adam Crain Jones, that the Houſe do enter into the following reſolution, viz.

"*Reſolved*, that the Delegates in Congreſs from this State be requeſted to uſe their influence to obtain a repeal or a reviſal of the act, entituled, An act repealing after the laſt of June next the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame;" ſo far as relates to a tax upon ſtills or on ſpirituous liquors, diſtilled from the materials of the growth or produce of the United States"—It paſſed in the negative—Yeas, 45—Noes, 47.

The legiſlature of South Carolina, at their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed the following acts: "An act to authorize the holders of the foreign debt in France, to redeem the ſame in Amſterdam'—

"An act for incorporating the ſociety of free and accepted Maſons" in that State—"An act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the ſtate of South Carolina, Ancient York Maſons, and Juriſdictions"—"An act to permit the exhibition of Theatrical Entertainments, under certain regulations."

[The following appears to us to convey a more clear, as well as conciſe account of Britiſh affairs in India, than any thing we have received per Packet.]

FROM A MINISTERIAL PAPER.

Extract of a letter from the Coaſt, dated July 12, 1791.

"I will give you an outline of our ſituation, but muſt caution you againſt crediting one ſyllable in the Courier, filled as it is, with party opinions, and panegyrics. The complete conqueſt of all Tippoo's Southern Countries, left us not only ſecure from any miſchief in that quarter, but afforded us great ſupplies of grain and cattle, and a revenue of 12 lacks beſide. Lord Cornwallis joined the army early in February. He and Meadows have united in every opinion (as yet); they moved forward and made a glorious conqueſt of Bangalore. It was really a great action to take it in ſo ſhort a time—but, alas! the days ſince have been not ſo fair. The delays in joining Col. Oldham's detachment, from Trichinopoly near Amboor (a force not wanted) and the little attention paid to the loſs of time in ſlow marches, and long halts, brought the Monſoon from the Weſt Coaſt to the relief of Seringapatam. Upon coming in ſight of that place, Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows, finding Tippoo's whole army poſted too ſtrong to be attacked in front, made a ſilent and long march round in the night with all the army (except the baggage guard) on the 14th of May, leaving all their tents ſtanding—but the night proving tempeſtuous, with thunder ſtorms and violent rains, inſtead of coming to their wiſhed for place at day break, they did not arrive till eight o'clock the 15th.

This gave Tippoo time to form to receive them, and the attack was made in two bodies by our commanders with all our infantry and guns; Tippoo in perſon ſtood the charge for hours, and his troops fell puſhing the bayonet; our army never had an idea of his troops ſtanding ſo long and ſo reſolutely. At length the Sultan retreated over the river, which was ſufficiently high to be a very conſiderable impediment, but ſuch was the order and judgment of his retreat, his troops fighting nobly as they went, that he got upwards of 80 guns over the river, and all his baggage, in ſpite of the efforts and exertions of our whole army. We could get but four nine pounders, and the honour of occupying all his poſts on this ſide the river. We loſt 500 men killed and wounded, and ſeveral officers, but his loſs muſt have been very great. Such a retreat convinced Lord Cornwallis that he had a very able general to contend with.

"Our army remained about Seringapatam till the 25th, when they were obliged (from the deſtroying our cattle and forage not being procurable) to burſt the carriages and ſtores, and ſet out for Bangalore.

"The 20th, the Mahrattas, under Hurry Pundit and Purſeram Boliw, joined Lord Cornwallis, without any previous notice, and brought 30,000 horſe, and 20,000 foot, forage, and proviſions. The Mahrattas are gallant ſoldiers; the Nizams vile daſtardly ragganuffins. Upon this junction, which was a ſaving event, our army halted, and the 20th June, after ſhifting ground often, they were within forty miles of Seringapatam; ſometimes they had been in ſight, then off again, for proviſions, &c.

"The fact now is, we have loſt almoſt all our bullocks, our guns burſt, our ſhot and battering ſtores thrown into the river, two-thirds of our cavalry dead, and the troopers on foot, in great diſtreſs for grain, forage and proviſions—yet the army in ſpirits, keeping near Bangalore, waiting for bullocks, guns and ſtores, and in hopes by the 15th of Auguſt to ſet forward again with freſh ſupplies of all kinds for the reduction of the capital; all hands in all parts ſetting about procuring bullocks, and at laſt a liberal price is allowed for them by his Lordſhip's orders; but this ſhould have been done at firſt.

"General Abercrombie, with 8000 fighting men and a good train of artillery, has made a precipitate retreat from Comradin Khan, the favourite friend of Tippoo, detached from Seringapatam to diſlodge him; he took four guns and all his baggage, and to Col. Hartley and Capt. Wahab, of our Coaſt Battalion, does the General owe the ſaving the reſt of his train; they and ſome other officers reſolved to preſerve part of the guns, during the retreat of the army to Tellicherry.

"This Tyrant (as he was ſuppoſed) Tippoo Sultan, to our amazement is beloved by all his ſubjects; our army has learned, to their aſtoniſhment, that he had kept up the beſt government in his countries the people ever experienced; the inhabitants were free, protected, and affluent, ſpeaking of him as their father—they wiſhed not for a change; and not a real inhabitant would quit or deſert him; theſe are undeniable facts, and not a trace of the ſmalleſt oppreſſion ſeemed to exiſt. If he had not uſed our priſoners ſo ill laſt war, what a reſpectable character would he be? To our ſurpriſe, no man of rank has come over, nor are there any ſigns of diſaffection to him, only about 300 inſignificant raſcals altogether have deſerted his cauſe—upon the whole he is a very great Man."

Arrivals at New-York.

Packet Duke of Cumberland, Deake, Falmouth;
Brig Ceres, White, Norfolk;
John,——Curracoa.
Sloop Induſtry,——Port-au-Prince

The Almy, Bairn, and Britannia, Martin, from New-York, are arrived at Glaſgow.

Capt. Gilchriſt, on 29th January, ſpoke the Brig Eliza, from Port-au-Prince bound to Boſton, out 16 days, all well; on the 30th ſpoke the Schooner Polly of Hull, from Porto-Rico bound to Portſmouth (N. H.); on the 1ſt ſpoke the Julian, Captain Wentworth, from Madeira bound to Norfolk, all well.

On Saturday, the 10th of March next,

at 12 o'Clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia, will be Sold by Public Sale (unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale)—

THE Subſcriber's PLANTATION, 9 miles from the city, and within view of the Briſtol road. The ſituation of this Farm, which contains about 150 acres, is remarkably healthy; the improvements are valuable, and the land and fences in good order: it is well watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of timber and meadow.

Poſſeſſion may be had on or before the firſt day of April, and terms of payment will be made eaſy.

Feb. 13. JACOB RUSH.

RED CLOVER SEED.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in the lower end of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about half-way between Germantown and Frankford, ſome good clean SEED, of laſt ſummer's growth, which may be depended on, as he ſells none but his own raiſing. JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Second Month, 13th Day, 1792. †

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given on the Firſt day of April,

A FARM, in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 1 above Norriſtown, on the main road leading to Reading; containing 238 acres, about 100 of which are woodland, and 15 meadow, the greateſt part watered, and more can eaſily be made, the remainder good plowland. There are on the premiſes, a ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, a ſtone barn, and other buildings: Alſo, a good young bearing orchard of grafted fruit.

The ſaid Farm is very well calculated for a farmer, as the land is of a good quality for raiſing of wheat; and lime may be had within one mile and an half from the ſame. The title is indiſputable.

For further information and terms of Sale, application may by made to Colonel CHRISTOPHER STUART, near the premiſes, or to HENRY PAULING, jun. in Providence townſhip, within five miles of ſaid Farm, or to

PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS,

tbc6w. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Who has for Sale, ſeveral valuable Plantations, Houſes, &c.

AT a meeting held at Captain Thompſon's, in Fourth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 13th inſtant, of divers officers, and of their repreſentatives, of the Old Provincial Troops of Pennſylvania and Delaware, who ſerved the war before laſt, and who have claims to certain lands in the ſtate of Virginia, purſuant to the King of Great Britain's Proclamation of 1763,

Colonel JACOB MORGAN in the chair,

The ſubject of their claims was taken into conſideration; but the meeting not being ſufficiently numerous,

Reſolved, That another meeting be held, at the ſame place, on Monday, the 12th of March next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place all perſons intereſted are earneſtly deſired to give due attendance, by themſelves or proxies, in order that the moſt effectual meaſures may be taken to ſubſtantiate the ſaid claims.

Signed, by order of the Chairman,

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary, pro tem.

N. B. Any perſon intereſted in the above claims, who is poſſeſſed of a *general draft* or of *particular ſurveys* of the ſaid lands, or any part thereof, in the hand writing of the late Gen. Thompſon, or of any other documents relating thereto, will be pleaſed to bring them forward at the propoſed meeting.

February 15, 1792.

To be LET, for a Term of Years,

And may be entered on any time after the Firſt of March next,

MOUNT PLEASANT FURNACE, together with the manſion houſe, ſtore houſes, out-houſes, lands and privileges thereunto belonging, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt branch of Perkioming-creek, in Hereford townſhip, Berks county. Preparations are now making for a long and early blaſt: the ore is handy and of exceeding good quality; the caſtings and pigs made at ſaid furnace are in the beſt repute: it lays contiguous to a number of forges, and in a good neighbourhood for wood, of which there is already a large quantity cut. For terms, enquire of the owner on the premiſes. CHARLES MILLER.

February 8. *

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Creditors of JOHN KEEN, now in actual confinement for Debt, in the goal of the county of Cumberland, that he intends to make application to the Judges of the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for ſaid county, the laſt Tueſday of February inſtant, to be releaſed from his confinement; at which time and place his ſaid Creditors may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why he ſhould not be then diſcharged, agreeably to law.

February 6, 1792. p 3ſ9 JOHN KEEN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th day of November laſt, a German Servant LAD, named JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHUR, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, brown hair, of thin viſage, had on a linen coattee, ſtriped veſt and trowſers, and a wool hat about half-worn. Any perſon who takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges allowed, if brought home.

February 7, 1792. ¶ PETER HEISLER.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 25th, 1792.

Eſtabliſhment of the Mails for the year 1792.

☞ In my advertiſement of the 9th inſtant, I mentioned the preciſe time of *cloſing* the different mails at this office; and gave notice, that letters muſt be loſt *half an hour earlier*, that there might be time to make up the numerous mails. *For all letters are to be marked---accounts of them entered in a book---and tranſcripts of thoſe accounts made out, to ſend to the reſpective poſt-maſters.* But as ſome gentlemen have not adverted to that notice, and to prevent miſtakes in future, I requeſt thoſe who are poſſeſſed of my advertiſement of the 9th, to deſtroy it, and attend to the *following*, in which I have marked the times at which letters muſt be *left at the office*, to *enſure* their going in the mail of the day.

The EASTERN MAIL

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays } at eight o'clock in the morning; and reach New-York at 2 o'clock P. M. on each ſucceeding day.

The Mail from New-York will be cloſed there on the ſame days and at the ſame time in the morning; and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays } at one o'clock, P. M.

The SOUTHERN MAIL

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } at nine o'clock A. M. (reaching Baltimore on each ſucceeding day at three o'clock P. M.) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } at one o'clock, P. M.

The Mail for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, as far as Cheſtertown,

Will be cloſed on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } at half paſt ſeven o'clock in the morning; (reaching Cheſtertown on each ſucceeding day) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } at one o'clock, P. M. in ſummer, and at two o'clock P. M. in winter.

The Mail for Cheſter-Mills and Eaſton

Will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other mails for the Eaſtern Shore, and return with the ſame every Saturday from November 1ſt. to May 1ſt. and every Thurſday the reſt of the year.

The Mail for Duck-Creek Croſs-Roads and Dover

Will alſo leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eaſtern Shore mail, and return with the ſame every Thurſday throughout the year.

The Mail for Pittſburg

Will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at half paſt nine o'clock A. M. and the mail from Pittſburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a poſt town, the neareſt poſt town to the place ought to be mentioned.

ROBERT PATTON, Poſt-Maſter.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the firſt day of March next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN at the ſign of the BUCK, lying in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the forks of the great road to Newtown, Four-Lane's-End and Corryell's Ferry. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone houſe, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe and ſtable, with good ſheds, and a houſe adjoining occupied as a ſtore; the lot conſiſts of 12 acres of land, about 3 acres meadow, the reſt good plow-land, with a good bearing orchard.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold a Lot of about 3 acres of land, with a large log houſe, adjoining the aforeſaid lot.

And on the day following will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near Buſletown, about 11 miles from the city, a ſmall Plantation, containing 55 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 12 woodland, the reſt good plow-land; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe and barn, with a young bearing orchard. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place, by

JOHN ROBERTS.

January 25th, 1792.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 166 acres, of which is cleared eighty acres, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 more may be made. This plantation is about two miles from Downings Town; there is erected on the place a good dwelling-houſe and barn, two ſmall orchards, and being in a limeſtone neighbourhood, the plantation may be manured at a ſmall expence; if not ſold before the firſt of March next, it will be expoſed to ſale on the evening of that day, at the Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, who may be found by enquiring at the Croſs-Keys, in Fourth, above Market-ſtreet.

PETER DE HAVEN,
ESTHER EASTBURN,
JOHN WALLACE.

N. B. Three ſtreams of water run through the place.

January 30, 1792.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, an apprentice lad, named Benjamin Himes, about 18 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, fair complexion, thin viſage, a large noſe, and has brown ſtrait hair, which hangs about his ſhoulders; had on, when he went away, an aſh-coloured home-made coating coat and waiſtcoat with metal buttons, and lined with blue lincey, a pair of fuſtian trowſers almoſt new, of an olive green, his ſtockings were a mixed deep and pale blue, good coarſe leather ſhoes, with large buckles, a new felt hat bound with ſilk tape, and had a ſhallow crown. He may perhaps attempt to work as a journeyman at the weaving buſineſs, as he can work middling well; he will undoubtedly make for York county, as he has ſeveral relations living in that ſettlement, of the name of Himes. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶ JOHN M'CRACKEN.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned againſt harbouring or employing ſaid apprentice, at their peril. Dec. 29, 1791.

SALES

Of the real eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the townſhip of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament.

ON Tueſday, the 27th of March next will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes, one exceedingly valuable and highly improved farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient out-houſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and Shad and Herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a Shad and Herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid, on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great Poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining ſtock, houſhold-furniture, farming utenſils and wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT, } Executors.
SAMUEL BENEZET,

January 17, 1792. t M. 27.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GIZL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Nedro, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, to make payment thereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, properly proven, unto

RICHARD WISTAR, Executor.

Philadelphia, January 30. 1792. tf

WHEN JOHN MACPHERSON Lectured upon Moral Philoſophy, his audience requeſted he would publiſh them as ſoon poſſible, for the benefit of Mankind. The three firſt are now printed, viz. one on the Divine Legation of Chriſt, one Benevolence, and one on Diſcretion. They are ſold by Mr. William Woodhouſe, and ſaid Macpherſon, for One Quarter of a dollar. His Lectures on Bigotry, and one on Seduction, he will get printed ſoon. Jan. 24. 1792.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt of April,

THAT Noted and well known TAVERN and PLANTATION, the Sign of the Spread Eagle; 16½ miles from Philadelphia, upon the old Lancaſter road. There is a good large ſtone-houſe, with four rooms and an entry on a floor, beſides a very large kitchen adjoining, with a large dining room over the ſame, a very large barn 60 by 31 feet, with ſtables under it, ſtone ſheds ſufficient for 18 teams, and every other convenience neceſſary for the accommodations of travellers. Whoever has a mind to rent the ſame, by applying to me, living at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, may know the terms.

ADAM SITER.

N. B. None need apply but thoſe who can come well recommended. January 24, 1792.

COLLINS'S

Edition of the Bible, in quarto,

IS now in the hands of ſeveral binders---and when the books are ready for delivery, ſubſcribers will be notified where to call or ſend for them. Subſcriptions will be received during the preſent month at FOUR DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid at entrance, as heretofore, after which time the price will be FOUR DOLLARS AND AN HALF, except in caſes where not leſs than ſix copies are taken. Oſtervald's Notes will be added, at Two-thirds of a Dollar each book.

Trenton, 1ſt Month, 1792.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Ball, late of the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, Farmer, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſubſcriber, and all thoſe perſons who have any manner of demands whatſoever againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber without delay, in order that a ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate may be finally made according to law.

WILLIAM BALL, Adminiſtrator, &c. of Joſeph Ball, deceaſed.

Jan. 4, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, ſituate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennſylvania, part of the eſtate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limeſtone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at leaſt 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Aſh, Poplar, &c. which, as it is ſituate near the river, muſt, in a ſhort time, anſwer a valuable purpoſe. There is a conſiderable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Poſtes has lived for ſeveral years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and ſaw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands ſurrounding this tract are of a rich ſoil, but too ſtony fo cultivation, ſo that they will always afford a ſufficient outlet and range of paſture in the Summer ſeaſon for great numbers of cattle, which muſt render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raiſing grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208½ acres and allowance, ſituate on Jones's creek, on both ſides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eaſtern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in ſuch manner as to take in little broken land; at leaſt 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large ſtream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be eaſily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is ſo well furniſhed with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it muſt be a good ſtand for a tavern, ſtore, or other public buſineſs---about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, ſituate on the weſt branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the ſecond mountain, about 4 miles north eaſt of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's ſaw-mill, the lines are ſo run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of ſtones, of an excellent rich ſoil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the beſt of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is ſufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of paſture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer ſeaſon, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the ſize on that ſide the mountain.

4. One ſmall tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, ſituate in the bend of the Weſt-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine ſwamp, the other timbered with Oak, eaſy clearing and well ſuited either for meadow or plough land. The creek alſo affords two very convenient ſeats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapeſt rate, having ſufficiency of fall, and water enough at all ſeaſons for ſeveral ſaws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable ſeat for a Saw mill, alſo a good ſettlement for a tradeſman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Griſt-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would ſuit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, ſituate between Michael Old's mill and Joſiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 or 60 acres of the beſt meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, ſome meadow and plough land cleared, and an old houſe ſtanding on the premiſes, ſituate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very ſtony for that country, ſurveyed and returned, ſituate on the road from Emanuel Gonſales's mill to the Shawhollo ſettlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, ſituate on the weſt ſide of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, has a ſtream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the abovementioned road, which paſſes through the weſt end of it, about 4½ miles ſouth of the Shawhollo ſettlement abovementioned. It is ſuppoſed that about 100 acres of this tract conſiſts of good meadow ground, moſt of it open bottom, ſome of it covered with Maple, Alder and Aſh, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, ſurveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Buſhkill, the abovementioned road paſſes through the north-eaſterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles ſouth of ſaid Shawhollo ſettlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a ſmall proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¾ acres of land, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnſon's forge and mill, about the ſame diſtance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Muſconecunk.

For terms of ſale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Eſquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Truſtees of the eſtate of Abel James.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Abel James, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requeſted to produce them to either of the Truſtees above named. eotf.

WANTS a place, as a Houſekeeper, in a ſmall family, a middle-aged Woman, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3221.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1792.

FRANCE.

SECOND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

November 14.

This morning buſineſs was opened with a letter from St. Malo, offering two veſſels of five hundred tons burthen, copper bottoms, for the purpoſe of tranſporting the ſuccours deſtined to St. Domingo, of which an honorable mention was made in the minutes. The ſecretary read the following

Letter from the King.

"M. Preſident,

"I am informed, that on the demand made by the miniſter of the marine department, by my orders, and upon his reſponſibility, of a ſum of 10,371,000 livres for the expence of an extraordinary armament, which the diſaſtrous ſituation of the colony of St. Domingo requires; the aſſembly have decreed, that they could not deliberate on the ſubject, on account of the unconſtitutional form in which the information of that armament came before them.

"I do not ſee any article in the conſtitution which preſcribes a different form from that which has been adopted on this occaſion by the miniſter of the marine, and which the conſtituant aſſembly has conſecrated, by decreeing, before and after the acceptation of the conſtitution, all demands of the ſame nature to be preſented by a letter of the miniſter, addreſſed by my order to the preſident. The legiſlative aſſembly itſelf has followed this example, in granting, the 8th of this month, a fund of 500,000 livres in favor of the invalids, on the ſole demand of the miniſter of war.

"I cannot diſſemble how much I ſhould be affected to ſee, that in a moment when the ſafety of the empire is in danger, where fire and bloodſhed are ravaging the richeſt of our colonies; involving at the ſame time our manufactures, commerce, and agriculture in one total ruin, the aſſembly ſhould, from a difficulty of this nature, put a ſtop to their deliberations on a ſubject of ſo high importance. The principal cities of the kingdom have, in their addreſſes, but too plainly expreſſed their ſentiments, how immediately neceſſary it is to apply the moſt efficacious remedies to ſo ſerious an evil; the conſequences of which would eſſentially endanger the ſubſiſtence of the people, which will be always the object of my vigilance, and of my livelieſt ſolicitude.

"I hope that ſo weighty a conſideration will determine the aſſembly not to defer longer the decreeing of the neceſſary funds which I have charged the miniſter of the marine to demand.

(Signed) LOUIS."

After the above letter was read, it was propoſed, immediately to paſs to the diſcuſſion of the plan of a decree already drawn up by the committee, as the aſſembly had been already ſufficiently informed of the deſolation of the colonies. This was accordingly read over again. The purport of it is a grant of an extraordinary ſupply of 10,371,000 livres, about 432,125l. ſterling, to be employed in the ſuccour of the colony. In the debates, an effort was made for an amendment of the motion, by decreeing, that of the ſoldiery ſent to the iſland, one half ſhould conſiſt of national guards. However, the urgency of the occaſion prevailed to negative the amendment; and a ſupply, as demanded by the miniſter, and ſeconded by the committee, was decreed.

The order of the day was, the critical and very important ſubject of the non-juring clergy.

M. Verieux, whoſe name was the firſt on the liſt of ſpeakers, being ill, his place was taken by a M. Iſnard, whoſe ſpeech was much applauded by one part of the aſſembly, and as much reprobated by the other.

The biſhop of Rennes mounted the tribune, to oppoſe the printing of a diſcourſe which he aſſerted to be full of Atheiſm, and deſtructive of morals; in which, after a long ſtruggle, he at laſt ſucceeded.

The debates of this day ended in ordering all the diſcourſes and plans of decrees drawn up on the ſubject, to be ſent to the committee of legiſlation, who were to give an account of them on the next Wedneſday.

November 17.

The Miniſter of the home department produced diſpatches, which the commiſſioners of the King employed for the purpoſe of reſtoring the tranquility of Avignon, had addreſſed to him by an extraordinary courier.

They announce, "that their endeavors had ſucceeded to the ſatisfaction of the unfortunate inhabitants, whom the ruffians of the army of Monteux, called Petriot, pillaged and maſſacred with impunity. The French troops are in poſſeſſion of Carpentras and Avignon, to the great diſpleaſure of theſe ruffians.—Thoſe who had fled from conſternation now return to their homes. One Lecuyer had pillaged the inhabitants of Avignon; he was maſſacred. His friends took occaſion to ravage the town, and under the pretext of avenging his death, killed all the perſons of probity whom they deteſted.

"They plunged them into the priſons of the Palace, and there maſſacred them in cold blood. Sons were murdered in the preſence of their fathers! Mothers expired on the bodies of their ſons! Alas! all periſhed miſerably! [The Aſſembly ſhuddered with terror; ſhrieks were uttered, expreſſive of the deepeſt concern.]

"Barbarity ſpared not even the bodies of the unfortunate victims. They were beheaded, cut in pieces. The bodies of women were embowelled! the mangled remains." [Here, M. Monteix could proceed no farther, his frame was convulſed, the paper dropt from his hands, he covered his face, and fled with precipitation from the Tribune. His flight was beheld in a gloomy ſilence: of ſo numerous an aſſembly not one was found, whoſe curioſity had ſo far maſtered his feelings as to oppoſe his departure, or demand his return.]

After a pauſe of horror, M. Iſnard, the Secretary, was ordered to proceed with the recital. "Theſe mangled remains of their fury were thrown into a ditch, called Glaciere du Palais.—The entrance was cloſed up,; we diſcovered the tomb and cauſed it to be opened. A putrid ſtench rendered it almoſt inacceſſible. We, however, cauſed it to be examined with proper precautions, in order, if poſſible, by the number of heads, to diſcover how many lives have been loſt. [The aſſembly reſounded with a mingled exclamation of indignation and ſorrow.]

"A crowd of unfortunate citizens came every day to embrace our knees, & demand of us their fathers, huſbands, children, friends, whoſe bodies were among the number of the 60 victims butchered at the Caſtle.

"It appeared to us indiſpenſable to cauſe to be arreſted all the perſons in authority at Avignon at the period of the maſſacre. The Siers Jourdan and Tournel are arreſted; the firſt was diſtant a league from Avignon, the other attempted to fly, after diſcharging a piſtol at the officer who was going to ſeize him; he at firſt ſaved himſelf by clambering along the roofs, but fell, and having a leg broken, was taken.

"We arreſted the young Lecuyer, who incited by an inſatiable thirſt of blood, in order to avenge his father, maſſacred 16 of the priſoners of the palace.

"All theſe facts have been authenticated. The National Aſſembly will, perhaps, regret having heard at its bar an emiſſary of the ruffians, who had the audacity to accuſe M. Mulot, the commiſſioner of pacification.—We are, &c.

The Aſſembly referred theſe diſpatches to the committee of legiſlation.

Tranſlation from French Papers.

Paris, Nov. 20. Diſcuſſions upon the troubles, occaſioned by fanataciſm or religious phrenzy, have occupied much of the time of the ſecond legiſlative aſſembly. Six days ago, M. *Iſnard*, one of the members fulminated his anathemas againſt everything that bore the name of prieſt.—"In the preſent ſtate of France (ſaid he) prieſts ſhould be conſidered as heretics to the conſtitution, and the troubles of the public repoſe. So long accuſtomed to govern kings, and acting behind the curtain againſt the liberties of the people, it is high time to conſign the whole hoſt of them to a ſtate of exile from the kingdom. Theſe poiſonous monſter ought to be ſhut up in the lazarettoes of their native Italy; and I do maintain, that one ill-inclined prieſt can do us more miſchief than all our enemies together. A prieſt is never wicked by halves—when he is not one of the moſt virtuous, rely on it, he is one of the moſt wicked of men.—The emigrants will gain no acceſſion of ſtrength by the baniſhment of the clergy—for prieſts are always as cowardly as they are vindictive—Long accuſtomed to fight us on the miſterious ſtage of CONFESSION, they are truly contemptible in the field of battle.—They have in all ages, been the murderers, the deceivers of the human race; and have preſumed, whenever it ſuited them, to throw open to the vileſt wretches the gates of heaven, which are acceſſible to virtue alone."

[*Gaz. Univ.*]

Rome, Nov. 4.——Of all the hoſt of French who have reſorted to this city, there only remain ſome fanatical emigrants prieſts and nobles, in conſequence of the orders that iſſued for all Frenchmen to quit this capital, who were not openly declared enemies to the revolution in that kingdom. Like the Jews, a little before the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, thoſe that remain have been conſtantly expecting ſigns and wonders, and to ſee among the clouds the apparitions of armies preparing to ſubjugate France and extirpate the national aſſembly. It is curious to hear them laying their vaſt projects, dictating laws to ſovereigns, and even preſcribing the number of troops to be furniſhed by general contribution for this holy cruſade. They ſeem not, however, to recollect that all the cruſades (even thoſe preached up by much more ſanctified characters that the cardinal Rohan, and ſome other French Prelates) *always proved fatal to thoſe who conducted them.*

Genoa, Nov. 9.—"The French reſident here, from the national aſſembly, M. Semonville, ſupports his democratic character with much ability. No doubt, his private principles, of univerſal equality, are not much to the taſte of the Genoeſe court, but he is prudent enough to keep up a good underſtanding with our ariſtocracy; which conſidering the relation in which he ſtands to them, is no very eaſy matter; and the leaſt infringement of which would be highly gratifying to the French emigrants, reſiding amongſt us.—I herewith incloſe you the ſpeech he made to the Doge, on the king's acceptance of the conſtitution. It is in the plain ſtyle of equal republican liberty; but was not on that account leſs acceptable to the Doge, who is a man of ſenſe, moderation, and merit."

Moſt ſerene Allies of the King of France!

I preſent to you a new pledge of the perfect eſteem and friendſhip of the king of the French, in the inſtrument certifying his acceptance of the new conſtitution.——A great revolution has aſtoniſhed Europe; but is at laſt accompliſhed; and the legal code is opened, never to be again cloſed—in the tumult of contending paſſions, amongſt ſuch a multiplicity of intereſts, the will of the nation and the aſſent of the monarch, has ſaved the empire by rallying its citizens under the ſtandard of liberty and monarchy. At the preſent moment, they only are revoluioniſts, who, like the ancient Heroſtratus, would render themſelves immortal by the aggravating criminality of ſetting fire to the temple of National Concord. They, who under the influence of an obſtinate attachment, are labouring to envelope this glorious fabric of human reaſon [the French conſtitution] under the clouds of prejudice; who deny the ſacred right of a monarch, to conſider the proſperity of the nation as the great end of all his labors; how weak, how contemptible are their efforts? can the growing reaſon of man go backward? can the immortality of truth do otherwiſe than triumph?—And you, auguſt prince of this republic, whoſe ſuper-eminent virtue claims all the homage that is due to your exalted dignity; convinced we are, that you cannot read the Conſtitution I have the honor to preſents with a ſpirit of indifference. Its foundations are laid in the love of our fellow creatures, and, I may ſay, even its errors, ſhould any be diſcovered therein: in this memorable declaration of the rights of man, France is forever prohibited from entertaining ambitious views upon the reſt of the world; happy in his people's happineſs, ſatisfied in their affections, their monarch has acknowledged the ſame ſentiments. Already have our ſongs of joy reſounded in your ears; fame has wafted to you the ſublime accents of a whole nation; thus addreſſing the God of peace; preſerve in this world your beſt, your brighteſt image, a powerful monarch, who is a lover of juſtice; and protect a people who have ſworn to live, die, and conquer for the rights of man!—

Under the influence of theſe ſentiments, France hopes to eſtabliſh a more intimate connexion than ever with the republic of Genoa; and may it be as durable, as my zeal is ſincere for the intereſts of the republic, and the character of your ſerene highneſs.

Correſpondence between Earl Cornwallis and Tippo Saib.

Earl Cornwallis wrote a letter to *Tippo*, which he ſent acroſs the rivers along with the ſick of *Tippo's* army who had been left in the field of battle. He aſſured the tyrant that they had received all the aſſiſtance and attention which was poſſible in their unpleaſant circumſtances to give—not ſo good treatment, undoubtly, as it was the wiſh of an Engliſh army to give to thoſe whom the chance of war had thrown into their power, but they had received the ſame treatment as their own ſick.

Tippoo anſwered; that his heart was warmed by the kindneſs which the Earl had ſhewn to his ſick; that it had ever been his deſire to treat priſoners with humanity and tenderneſs; and that whenever he had acted with ſeverity, it was when he was obliged, by way of example, to chaſtiſe ſome unprovoked cruelty committed on his people. He heard of the unpleaſant circumſtances of the Engliſh army with pain, and begged leave to offer to the noble Earl a preſent of fruit; that, from the beginning of this unjuſt war, he had manifeſted his ſincere wiſhes for peace, and that even now he had the ſame ſentiments of moderation as ever; that, as he ſaid before, the thoughts of the heart could not be ſo well communicated by writing as by converſation, and therefore he ſtill propoſed to ſend a perſon of high rank to his Excellency, to confer on the terms of peace.

Earl Cornwallis replied, that he would not receive a perſon to confer on peace. If Tippoo had any propoſitions to make, he muſt put them in writing as he muſt ſubmit them to his allies, without whoſe concurrence he could enter into no negociation whatever.

Tippoo ſaid, in anſwer, that it was impoſſible that his Excellency could meet with any difficulty to a negociation for peace in the Nizam, or the Mahrattas, as there were treaties of friendſhip ſubſiſting between them and him which he had never violated; and he renewed again his offer of ſending an Ambaſſador to treat.

This was refuſed; and Earl Cornwallis writes to the preſidency, "That the tyrant was not yet prepared to make the ſacrifices that the confederates might think they had right to expect."

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 9.

Since our laſt, arrived in the river, the brigantine Nancy, J. B. Cooke, maſter, from Surrinam; he informs, that on Thurſday, 26th ult. in lat. 37, 44 N. long. 74 W. ſaw a number of barrels of flour floating on the ſurface of the water, three of which he took up, branded in a half circle on the head, T. ROBINSON, Naaman's Creek, No. 2,196. SUPERFINE, with the emblem of a plough in the centre, without any inſpector's brand; immediately after diſcovered the hull of an unfortunate veſſel, appearing to be bottom upwards; having loſt his boat, and being dark before he could come up with her, can give no further account of her.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.

The emigrations from the New-England ſtates to the weſtern parts of this ſtate are truly aſtoniſhing; and what is worthy of particular remark, theſe emigrants appear all in tolerable circumſtances—and moſt of them go to ſettle a new and fertile country, with every article of neceſſary houſhold furniture, farming utenſils, ſtock &c.

The Indians ſettled at Brothertown in Herkermer county, we are told, have ſent a petition to the legiſlature, praying to be put on the ſame footing of free white citizens, except that they do not wiſh the privelege of ſelling their land—They ſtate as reaſons for being admitted as free citizens, that they have been bro't up in a civilized life, and that they profeſs the Chriſtian religion.—Many of the Indians ſettled at Brothertown can read and write, and ſome of them ſpeak the Engliſh language with no ſmall degree of grammatical propriety.

Juſt publiſhed and to be Sold by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year 1792.

Friends HALL & SELLERS,

Please to inſert the following, and oblige a

FRIEND.

I AM one of the people called *Friends*, and although not accuſtomed to warfare in any ſhape whatever, yet when I perceive a diſpoſition prevailing to find fault with all *public meaſures*, particularly thoſe relating to the *defence* of our frontiers, when I obſerve an almoſt general paſſion among the political writers to criminate *Heads of Departments* and *Miniſters*, I am conſtrained to make ſome reply.

'Tis true, that in every *free country*, ſuch as this is, a fair, honeſt and open diſcuſſion of public men and of public meaſures is not only deſirable, but highly laudable; but when one man ſhall ſtep forth and ſay,—an Indian war is totally unneceſſary;—another,—that leſs than 6000 men will not do, to anſwer the purpoſes of defence;—a third,—that at *Preſq'iſle*, *Gayahoga*, and the mouth of *Miami*, ſtrong poſts muſt be eſtabliſhed;—while others roundly aſſert, that all theſe ſyſtems are erroneous, and that nothing will do but a *deciſive blow* againſt the B——ſh poſts on the Lakes, theſe being conſidered as the *very root* from whence the war originates;—I ſay, this contrariety of ſentiment puzzles me much, and induces me to believe that the following *fable*, and *moral* growing out thereof, will preciſely ſuit the *preſent times*, and ſerve as a tolerable reply in behalf of thoſe in the adminiſtration.

A Country-fellow, and his Son, they tell,
In modern Fables, had an Aſs to ſell:
For this intent they turn'd it out to play,
And fed ſo well, that, by the deſtin'd day,
They brought the Creature into ſleek repair,
And drove it gently to a neighb'ring Fair.
As they were jogging on, a rural Claſs
Was heard to ſay—Look! look there, at that Aſs!
And thoſe two Blockheads, trudging on each ſide,
That have not, either of'em, ſenſe to ride:
Aſſes all three!—and thus the country folks
On Man and Boy, began to cut their jokes.
Th'old Fellow minded nothing that they ſaid,
But ev'ry word ſtuck in the young one's head;
And thus began their Comment thereupon—
Ne'er heed 'em, Lad—Nay, Father, do get on.——
Not I, indeed—why then, let me, I pray—
Well do; and ſee what prating Tongues will ſay.
The Boy was mounted; and they had not got
Much farther on, before another Knot,
Juſt as the Aſs was pacing by, pad pad,
Cried,——O! that lazy looby of a Lad!
How unconcernedly the gaping Brute
Let's the poor aged Fellow walk a foot.
Down came the Son, on hearing this account,
And begg'd, and pray'd, and made his Father mount;
'Till a third party, on a further ſtretch,
See! ſee! exclaim'd, that old hard hearted wretch!
How like a Juſtice there he ſits, or Squire;
While the poor Lad keeps wading thro' the mire.
Stop, cri'd the Lad, ſtill deeper vext in mind,
Stop, Father, ſtop; let me get on behind.
Thus done, they thought they certainly ſhould pleaſe,
Eſcape Reproaches, and be both at eaſe;
For having tried each practicable way,
What cou'd be left for jokers now to ſay?
Still diſappointed, by ſucceeding tone,
Hark ye, you Fellows! Is that Aſs your own?
Get off, for ſhame! or one of you at leaſt,
You both deſerve to carry the poor Beaſt,
Ready to drop down dead upon the road,
With ſuch an huge, unconſcionable load.
On this they both diſmounted; and, ſome ſay,
Contriv'd to carry, like a truſs of hay,
The Aſs between 'em; Prints, they add, are ſeen,
With Man and Lad, and ſlinging Aſs between:
Others omit that Fancy in the Print,
As over-ſtraining an ingenious Hint.
The Copy that we follow ſays, the Man
Rubb'd down the Aſs, and took to his *firſt Plan;*
Walk'd to the Fair, and ſold him, got his price,
And gave his Son this pertinent Advice:——
" *Let Talkers talk; ſtick thou to what is beſt;*
" *To think of pleaſing all—is all a Jeſt.*"

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

THE report of the commiſſioners reſpecting a turnpike road from the Middle-ferry to Lancaſter, has been a ſubject of much converſation, and particularly by thoſe that are intereſted, every one making the beſt ground wherever they would wiſh it to go; but that part of the report concerning what is called the Governor's Road, and particularly the repreſentation of Burgoine's Gap, has attracted the attention of many, who wiſh the commiſſioners, or the ſurveyor, would examine, and ſee whether the length and aſcent of that gap is not amazingly magnified, for moſt aſſuredly there is a manifeſt miſtake, be it made by whom it may, which can eaſily be made appear by the reſidents thereabouts.

A DISINTERESTED PERSON.

Cheſter County, Feb. 9, 1791.

WORCESTER, February 2.

A correſpondent obſerves, that " without any comment on the principle of the preſent unhappy Indian war (as a righteous one is frequently condemned, through ignorance, ſo a pretext is never wanting to countenance one that is unjuſt) the laconic and humane addreſs of the Miſſaſſago Chief to his victorious warriors in the late unfortunate conflict, who generouſly called them off from the bloody purſuit, commanding them to let the fugitives eſcape, for they had killed enough, expreſſes greater dignity of ſentiment, and magnanimity of ſoul, than is recorded in the annals of ancient or modern hiſtory. And if premiums are generouſly beſtowed on him that bravely reſcues one unfortunate victim from deſtruction, what diſtinguiſhed mark of honor does that man deſerve, who reſpites hundreds of his fellow beings from impending ruin! who, in the proud moment of victory, can nobly check the deſtroying impulſe, ſaying,—thus far ſhalt thou go, and no farther—and here ſhall thy proud triumphs be ſtayed!

" With due deference to a moſt laudable inſtitution, I would propoſe that, as a teſtimonial of gratitude for the preſervation of our ſurviving friends, a gold medal be preſented to the Miſſaſſago Chief, repreſenting in hieroglyphics this heroic act of mercy, with the following inſcription----*parcere victis, ipſam victoriam ſuperat.*"

ALBANY, February 6.

By a gentleman who paſſed through this town on Friday, on his way to the ſeat of government, from Niagara, which place he left the 8th ult. we have received the following ſerious information, which may be depended on. He ſays the Britiſh have 2 ſchooners which were launched laſt ſummer, carrying each 18 ſix pounders, and a galley carrying a 32 pounder in the bow, all laying at Detroit; and that they are collecting materials at the ſame place for building a large ſhip immediately---that 2500 barrels more of proviſions and ammunition have paſſed the carrying place at Niagara this fall, than any year ſince the peace---for what purpoſe time will unfold. --It will be but juſtice, however, to add, that our informant was in the garriſon at Niagara, ſoon after the defeat of our army --and that the Britiſh officers appeared to ſympathize in our misfortune with a great deal of ſincerity It is ſuppoſed that neſt of implacable bloody minded loyaliſts, who are ſtrung along upon the great lakes, have been the principal cauſe of exciting ſuch a general ſpirit for war among the Indians.----

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 22.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated Feb. 10.

" Whether the Frontiers of Pennſylvania ſhall enjoy peace - or be deluged with blood this approaching Summer, will, in a conſiderable degree, depend upon the final reſolutions of the ſix Indian nations, for neutrality, peace or war!—When the fate of two ſucceſſive campaigns are taken into view, with the influence of the Weſtern Indians on their councils, fluſhed with victory and plunder, and the weak defenceleſs ſtate, in ſome meaſure, of the Frontiers, and the preſumption that no conſiderable army can be raiſed and ſent forward before Fall, what can reaſonably be expected but ſavage hoſtilities? At all events, the ſituation of the inhabitants, whoſe minds are kept in a ſtate of continual ſuſpence, agitated between hope and fear, whoſe lives and property are immediately expoſed, ſhould their determinations be hoſtile, is truly pitiable, and claims the vigilant attention of government."

We hear from Windſor, Vermont, that enliſting orders have been received in that ſtate, to raiſe recruits for the weſtern army, and that a rendezvous was to be opened at Bennington about the 29th ultimo.

The gallant General STARKS, in the Indian wars previous to the revolution, commanded a company of rangers, compoſed of hardy huntſmen, who could endure the cold, wet, fatigue; and knew how to fight the Indians in their own way. When he was told that we had ſuſtained a heavy loſs in the late defeat in our frontier army, he replied, that he lamented the fall of ſo many excellent officers, but could not think the country ſuſtained any loſs by the killing of TWO-DOLLAR MEN.

Late accounts from France ſay, that the rupture between the French and the Algerines is like to be amicably prevented. " When the Dey found the National Aſſembly were adopting deciſive meaſures againſt him, he ſolicited a continuation of peace with a degree of ſervility, and in a ſtile of placability hitherto unknown from that quarter."

A London paper of the 19th Nov. mentions the total deſtruction of the town of Manilla, in the Spaniſh Philippine iſlands. This was reckoned one of the richeſt cities in the Indies: and it is ſaid the Spaniſh government take extraordinary pains to conceal the event, as it will occaſion a conſiderable ſhock through the mercantile part of the kingdom.

On the 9th inſtant departed this life GEORGE PLATER, Eſquire, late Governor of Maryland; a worthy, patriotic character, and univerſally regretted. He was in the 56th year of his age.

Amongſt the various changes occaſioned by the revolution [ſay French papers] may be reckoned the extinction of the *Gazette de France*, which had ſubſiſted for a century and an half. It was by far the moſt ancient of any newſpaper in being; originated with the learned Renandot, and was always known as the official paper of government.

The legiſlature of Pennſylvania have paſſed an act, tending to mitigate the ſufferings of poor and diſtreſſed priſoners in the jail of the city and county of Philadelphia. It is ſincerely hoped their benevolent example will be followed in other ſtates, and that as the rights of men become better underſtood among us, the rights of thoſe men will not be paſſed over, whom the tyranny of a barbarous cuſtom precludes from helping themſelves. By the act juſt mentioned, inſpectors are appointed, to attend once a week to obſerve the conduct of the keeper and the condition of the priſoners, and to provide blankets, fuel, &c. for ſuch as are unable to procure them for themſelves. Beſides this, ſeven cents per day are to be paid to each poor debtor for his ſubſiſtence; the perſon upon whoſe ſuit the debtor was confined to be drawn upon weekly for the amount; and in caſe of refuſal, the debtor to be diſcharged from confinement.

" From the Secretary of the Treaſury's ſtatement of the funded debt, it appears that Pennſylvania holds, in certificates, upwards of 470,000 dollars more than all the ſtates to the ſouthward of it, united: that New-York holds 1,266,851 dollars more than Pennſylvania; and that Maſſachuſetts holds 222,301 dollars more than New-York. So that theſe three northern States are poſſeſſed of near fourteen out of twenty parts of the public funded debt. The part of the debt belonging to the treaſury is not touched on in this calculation of proportion. Thus, on the ſcale of equality, the balance of power, ariſing from poſſeſſion of the public funds, is already departed from the ſouthern diviſion of the United States; and yet theſe ſouthern States muſt be accountable for the payment of the principal and intereſt of the public funded debts, of which they hold ſo ſmall a proportion." [*Daily Adv.*]

Two frigates ſailed from the port of Breſt laſt fall, to make a thorough reſearch for the frigates Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, who ſailed on diſcovery in Auguſt 1785, under the command of M. de Peyrouſe; and of which no intelligence has been received ſince their leaving Botany Bay on the 10th of March, 1788. This, however, is not their ſole object; a voyage of diſcovery being included in their plan, for which purpoſe they took on board, by order of the king, a number of artiſts ſo qualified and provided, as to render this voyage, when finiſhed, intereſting to all nations. " They have alſo (ſays the Leyden paper) been well furniſhed with ſuch articles of trade, and ſuch uſeful implements for preſents, as will render their arrival a bleſſing, inſtead of a curſe, to the barbarous nations they may viſit. The voyage, it is expected, may laſt three years."

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated Nov. 30.

" There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the French ariſtocrats have been at the bottom of the infernal buſineſs in St. Domingo. When the king firſt heard this news, he cried out, " Theſe are the conſequences of the preachments of the Abbe' Gregoire, and other ſticklers for the liberties of the Weſt-India blacks!" Philoſophical humanity, however, might have been the Abbe's motive, without our ſtigmatizing him with the odious epithet of *Ariſtocrat*.—This reſtleſs body of men, alike enemies to their country and the general rights of man, it is ſuſpected, had been too influential with ſome foreign power or powers in exciting the Dey of Algiers to break with us. On this ſubject the miniſter of the marine addreſſed the President of the National Aſſembly---and an armament, it is ſaid, was ordered to be fitted out to cruiſe in the Mediterranean to humble the flag of the barbarians, in caſe they rejected the conciliatory overtures which the king had previouſly in contemplation to make to them---It were almoſt to be wiſhed that they had been rejected, and the uſual outrages and depredations of thoſe unprincipled people renewed. In ſuch caſe hereafter, it will, without doubt, be one of the firſt objects of our regenerated government to make them feel the weight of the reſentment of the French nation, as it is certainly in our power to annihilate this neſt of thieves, who have hitherto (to the diſgrace of Europe) been ſupported only by the mutual jealouſy of the Chriſtian powers, and thus been encouraged to prey upon the lives, liberties and fortunes of induſtrious citizens."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 18.

" It was, formerly, an idea of Louis 14th, that the French empire might be made univerſal, by univerſally extending the French language. The effects of this policy are obſervable to the preſent day in Europe; the *French* being the prevailing language of every court, not even excepting the barbarous court of Ruſſia. Intelligence has, of late, by ſome means or other leaked out, that to prevent the project of Louis the 14th being accompliſhed, in a manner he never dreamt of, the ſeveral courts of Germany are beginning to diſcourage the knowledge of the French language amongſt them, for fear their ſubjects ſhould diſcover that they are not abſolutely beaſts (as was tacitly aſſerted ſome years ago by the king of Pruſſia, in reſpect to a body of Heſſians, who, upon paſſing one of his bridges, were obliged to pay beaſts' toll). This latent decree may, poſſibly, ſoon be carried into effect, to prevent men from imbibing the French ideas of liberty; but, like the king of Spain's armed mercenaries on his frontiers, will prove, in the end, ineffectual againſt the univerſal extention of rational and equal liberty."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated November 12, 1791. *Received by the Packet.*

" OUR friend S——— has been for ſome time in Italy. I had the pleaſure of his company to Paris; where, amidſt its numerous attractions, I was gratified with the ſight of that excellent and amiable man, M. de la Fayette, whom I know you admire as a pupil worthy of the beſt of maſters. Ah! could the great, the good, the illuſtrious Waſhington be permitted to pay a viſit to the National Aſſembly, with what honors and applauſe they would receive the Champion of Liberty and the Benefactor of Mankind!—The generous French would even adore the man to whom they are ſo much indebted for the bleſſings they at preſent enjoy: while the god-like Hero might contemplate, with heart-felt ſatisfaction, the great work of which, though produced by ſecond cauſes, he is the real author.

" Adieu, my dear Sir; that, with permament health and increaſing happineſs, you may live to ſee that truly glorious Revolution, to which you have the honor of contributing, imitated by every country in the world, is the fervent wiſh of your ſincere and ever faithful friend," &c. &c.

In Senate, on Friday laſt, a plan for electing a Federal Senator was laid before the Houſe, and after much debate, loſt. Another reſolution was then propoſed, purporting that a day be appointed, on which the Senate ſhall proceed to appoint a Federal Senator viva voce; and tranſmit to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for concurrence, the reſult of their proceeding, in the form of a reſolution.—This was made the order of the day for Thurſday next.

LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, February 15.

The committee, to whom was referred the report of the Commiſſioners appointed by the Governor to view the ſeveral roads leading from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, beg leave to report,

That they have had the ſubject under conſideration, and are of opinion that a road may be obtained between the ſaid places, in a ſtraiter direction, and over a more level country, than any of the roads now in uſe, but at the ſame time they doubt whether the Legiſlature is poſſeſſed of ſufficient documents to fix preciſely the route and direction which will be beſt.

The committee are alſo of opinion that the great quantity of heavy produce to be tranſported between the ſaid places, will require an artificial road, bedded with ſtone and gravel, the expence of which will be great, and beyond the preſent ability of the ſtate to undertake at the public charge; but there appears to be a diſpoſition amonſt the citizens to undertake it at their private expence, if a company were formed and incorporated, with powers to raiſe a ſufficient capital by ſubſcription to effect the work, and to fix gates or turnpikes, and demand reaſonable tolls from perſons uſing the ſaid road.

The committee are further of opinion, that the importance of the trade between the city and country, through and near to which ſuch road muſt paſs, will juſtify the Legiſlature in erecting ſuch a company, and granting to them all the neceſſary rights, privileges and functions;—wherefore they ſubmit the following reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to be enacted into a law, for incorporating a company for the purpoſe of making an artificial road between the city of Philadelphia, and the borough of Lancaſter, in ſuch direction and over ſuch ground as they think will unite the moſt practicable route with the ſhorteſt diſtance, and granting to ſuch company the neceſſary powers to carry the plan into effect, and allowing them to demand and receive reaſonable tolls, at ſuch gates or turnpikes as may be ſet up, from all perſons travelling or uſing the ſaid road, with ſuch further and other proviſions as ſhall be proper to inſure the ſame to be conſtantly kept in good order and repair, and a reaſonable compenſation to the company for their expenditures and riſk.

Mr. Van Reed, of this city, who left Marcus Hook on Sunday evening, informs us that all the veſſels which were detained by the ice, ſet ſail, being nine in number, and that from a letter juſt received whilſt he was there from Reedy Iſland, every proſpect was in favour of their getting ſafe out.

SHIP NEWS.

BOSTON, Feb. 7. On Sunday, ſeveral veſſels which were ſuppoſed to have been loſt in late ſtorm, arrived in this port. Several of them have been driven off the coaſt thrice; and the crews of ſome have been ſeverely froſtbitten.

On the 9th of January laſt, Capt. Moſes Feſſenden, in the ſloop Ranger, ſailed from this port for Broad Bay. On the 18th, he tried to put into Cape-Porpoiſe, but the tide being againſt him, he anchored in the mouth of that harbour.---During the night the wind blew from the northeaſtward very freſh; and early in the morning of the 19th became ſo very violent, that he was obliged to ſlip his cables, and drive out to ſea, in order to eſcape being driven upon the breakers. On the 23d, loſt the rudder, and the weather continuing tempeſtuous, he was obliged to cut away his maſt. In this condition he drifted wholly at the mercy of the wind and waves, with the gloomy proſpect of inevitable death, either by ſtarving, drowning, or freezing, for they were unable to kindle a fire.

On the 20th, being 130 leagues from land, they were relieved by Capt, Benjamin Foſter, of Cape Ann, in a brig 47 days from Martinico. Captain Foſter with extreme difficulty and hazard, ſent his boat to the wreck, and brought off Captain Feſſenden and Mr. William Dawes, of this town, and Mr. John Mears, of Roxbury: Theſe unfortunate men, worn down with hardſhips and fatigue, having their feet and hands frozen, began to experience that ſtupor which is the effect of univerſal chill. When they got on board the brig they were made more comfortable by the aids of a warm cabin, and the kind attention of Capt. Foſter and his crew:---On Wedneſday laſt the brig arrived at Cape Ann, where the inhabitants, hoſpitality and ſympathy, received the ſufferers, and ſtrove with each other who ſhould ſhew them the moſt kindneſs.

TO BE SOLD,

Subject to the leaſes of the preſent Tenants, which expire on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1793.

MOORE-HALL,

The Eſtate of the late WILLIAM MOORE, Eſquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſter, diſtant 23 miles from this city. The eſtate conſiſts of about 600 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is woodland and meadow. The Manſion-houſe is ſpacious, convenient and airy; ſituated upon a high and healthy ſpot, commanding a moſt delightful view: The barn is very large, the ſtables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable griſt-mill on the premiſes near the manſion houſe, on a never-failing ſtream called Pickering, running through the eſtate and watering a great body of meadow; this ſtream empties itſelf into the Schuylkill in front of the houſe; it formerly ſupplied water for a ſaw-mill, which might be replaced, with much eaſe, at a ſmall expence, and carried on advantageouſly.

The original tract is now divided into three diſtinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, and wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manſion houſe, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent ſtone houſes, occupied by the tennants of the two other farms, with new barns and ſtables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair.

Any perſon inclining to treat for the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to Lewis Weiſs, or Peter Miller, Eſquires, in Philadelphia. tf

MILLS and LAND.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living on the premiſes, and may be entered on the uſual time in the Spring,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, lying on the eaſt ſide of Brandywine Creek, ſeven miles from Wilmington, and ſix from a public landing on the River Delaware, called Grubb's Landing, containing 230 acres, part in Delaware county, Pennſylvania, and part in New-Caſtle county; with a well accuſtomed Griſt mill and Saw-mill thereon, and other neceſſary buildings; the ſoil naturally good, with a large proportion of meadow ground moſtly watered; and a conſiderable quantity of well grown timber, as White-oak, Black-oak, Walnut and Poplar. The premiſes would conveniently divide, and might ſuit two purchaſers, with a ſufficiency of meadow, woodland, and a Mill to each, as the Mills are independent of each other. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to

February 20, 1792 ‡ THOMAS GIBSON.

An excellent Remedy for Rheumatic Pains,

Invented by a famous Phyſician in France.

THOSE patients who will give it a trial, will ſoon be convinced of its powerful effects. Some who have been reduced even to lameneſs have been fully reſtored by continuing this medicine two or three months. To withhold ſo excellent a remedy in a country where rheumatic pains are ſo prevalent, would be a loſs to the community. Thoſe afflicted may apply to JACOB RITTER, No. 67, north Front-ſtreet, TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN, No. 8, ſouth Second ſtreet, Mrs. ROMAN, No. 57, and JOHN HIRST, No. 88, Race-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1792.

A MILL for SALE.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 2d day of the Fourth Month next,

TWO HUNDRED and FOUR acres of Land, with a good Merchant-mill and Saw mill, the houſe is 40 by 50 feet, with two water wheels, and the houſe convenient for three pair of ſtones, two pair now running, one of which are French Burrs, a rolling ſcreen and fan, all in good order for manufacturing wheat; with three dwelling-houſes, one of which is ſuitable to accommodate a ſtore and family. Theſe works ſtand on one of the waters of Gooſe Creek, called Panther Skin, in Loudoun county, Virginia. A credit will be given for great part of the money, alſo two or three months for the firſt payment after the Day of ſale, if required. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock on the premiſes.

Firſt Month, 20th, 1792. ‡ BENJAMIN MYERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of Hickory Lane, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, bounded by ſaid lane, land now or late of Daniel Steinmetz, Godfrey Twells, and Valentine Standley, containing 1 acre and 144 perches, or thereabouts, having thereon as is believed, a large body of Clay for Bricks, For terms apply to

‡ HENRY DRINKER, or
THOMAS STEWARDSON.

Philadelphia, Second Month, 1792,

PLANTATIONS to LET.

A PLANTATION in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on the Great road leading to Lancaſter, forty miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining little Brandywine Creek. It contains about 120 acres of good Land, almoſt 40 of which are meadow ground, and produces the beſt of timothy hay; there are a ſtone dwelling-houſe, log barn, &c.

One other, adjoining the above, containing about 130 acres, has a good proportion of watered meadow, log dwelling-houſe, &c. Enquire at No. 127, South Third-ſtreet, of

February 20, 1792. 4w ROBERT RALSTON.

To be ſold by Private Sale,

And may be entered on the the firſt day of April next,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Weſt Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 82 acres of land, about 50 acres cleared, ſix of which are meadow, that produce good clover and timothy, the arable land good for grain and graſs, has been well limed, and is divided into ſeven lots; the woodland is well timbered, and almoſt the whole incloſed with good fence; there are on ſaid premiſes ſeveral ſprings of water, a beautiful orchard of about 300 trees, conſiſting of apples, peaches, pears and cherries, of many different ſorts, which are beginning to bear; alſo a good ſquare log houſe 32 by 30 feet in the clear, two ſtories high, with four rooms below and four above ſtairs, five fire-places, and a compleat cellar under the whole; likewiſe a log barn, and good ſtables under it: The Plantation is pleaſant, and would ſuit a tradeſman or ſhopkeeper very well. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JONATHAN VALENTINE.

Feb, 14, 1792. ¶

Eaſton, Northampton County, February 12, 1792.

IN purſuance and by the direction of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Peter Kachlien, Eſquire, late of Eaſton aforeſaid, deceaſed, there will be ſold, an excellent GRIST MILL, ſituate on Buſhkiln creek, within the borough of Eaſton, with 14 acres of Land belonging to the mill ſeat. The Mill-houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and two ſtories high. The works of the mill are in good order, one pair of French burrs, compleatly fitted for manufacturing of flour, and two pair of country ſtones, fitted for doing country work. There is alſo erected on ſaid premiſes a good dwelling houſe, barn, and other convenient buildings. The ſituation of ſaid mill is ſuch, that it is deemed the beſt in the county: it is ſupplied by a never-failing ſtream of water in a good wheat country; where any quantity may be purchaſed; and ſince the improvements of the navigation in the Delaware river, flour may be tranſported to Philadelphia, for a reaſonable prices at almoſt all ſeaſons of the year.

A Mill Seat, below and adjoining the above, on which a fulling mill had been heretofore erected: the ſituation is convenient for any kind of mill-work.

A Tract of cleared Land, adjoining the Griſt Mill tract, containing 58 acres.

Alſo, a Tract of Timber Land, containing 98 acres, ſituate at the diſtance of about a mile from the mill.

Poſſeſſion of the mill can be given on the firſt day of April next, and if not ſold by that day, then the ſame will be rented out, to any perſon offering the beſt terms.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the above mentioned Eſtates, will be ſhewn the premiſes, and the terms of ſale made known, on application to the ſubſcribers.

PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG,
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL, } Executors.

N. B. Notice is alſo once more given, to thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, to make payment without delay. Thoſe who neglect this notice, may reſt aſſured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, for him to recover the ſame in a legal mode, which will inevitably create coſts to the delinquents. 5w ‡

Lancaſter County, State of Pennſylvania, Dec. 22, 1791.

WE the ſubſcribers, being requeſted to view the agreements entered into by John Evans and Oliver Evans, of the Delaware ſtate, reſpecting the Mill Machinery that ſaid Oliver Evans has obtained a patent for from the honourable the Congreſs of the United States, and alſo the advertiſements that ſaid Oliver has ſent into this county, reſpecting ſaid Machinery; and, on conſideration and information thereon, we are of opinion, ſaid advertiſements are calculated to diſcourage the people purchaſing permits of John Evans in this county or in New-York. We alſo find that previous to ſaid patent being granted or obtained, that the ſaid Oliver Evans, by an inſtrument of writing, under his hand and ſeal, dated 14th of June, 1790, did agree to make the ſaid John Evans, his heirs, &c. a right for the ſaid Machinery within the ſtate of New-York and this county, when the patent was obtained, as will appear on record in the Regiſter's office, or office for recording deeds, in this county: and as the ſaid John Evans is ſtrongly recommended unto us as an honourable, honeſt, good man, juſt in all his dealings; and as we have had knowledge of him a few years paſt, and never knew any thing to the contrary, and it being hurtful to our feelings to ſee honeſt men loſe their rights, or be impoſed on; and having the opinion of an able attorney, that the ſaid John Evans has a good right to the ſaid Machinery in the ſtate of New-York and in this county. We do therefore undertake, in this public manner, to warrant and defend any perſon or perſons, within this county, that purchaſe permits of the ſaid John Evans, or any attorney appointed under him, againſt any claim or claims made or to be made by the ſaid Oliver Evans, his heirs or aſſigns; as we conſider it unjuſt, diſhonouroble, and illegal in the ſaid Oliver Evans to attempt to recede from the agreement he has made with his brother, under his hand and ſeal.

JACOB ESHLEMAN,
BENJAMIN BRACKBILL.

‡

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN away, on Monday, the 13th inſtant, an apprentice lad, named GEORGE DITTERLINE, by trade a Hatter, about twenty years of age, had on when he went away a light coloured coat and jacket, ſpotted velvet breeches, has red hair and freckled in the face, has a down look. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

CONRAD SHEETZ.

Cheſnut Hill, Feb. 16, 1792. *

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION ſituated in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 166 acres, of which is cleared eighty acres, 10 acres of good watered meadow, and 20 more may be made. This plantation is about two miles from Downings Town; there is erected on the place a good dwelling-houſe and barn, two ſmall orchards, and being in a limeſtone neighbourhood, the plantation may be manured at a ſmall expence; if not ſold before the firſt of March next, it will be expoſed to ſale on the evening of that day, at the Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet. For particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, who may be found by enquiring at the Croſs-Keys, in Fourth, above Market-ſtreet.

PETER DE HAVEN,
ESTHER EASTBURN,
JOHN WALLACE.

N. B. Three ſtreams of water run through the place.

January 30, 1792. *

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

In MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the ſingle Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 25th, 1792.

Eſtabliſhment of the Mails for the year 1792.

☞ In my advertiſement of the 9th inſtant, I mentioned the preciſe time of *cloſing* the different mails, at this office; and gave notice, that letters muſt be left *half an hour earlier*, that there might be time to make up the numerous mails. *For all letters are to be marked---accounts of them entered in a book---and tranſcripts of thoſe accounts made out, to ſend to the reſpective poſt-maſters.* But as ſome gentlemen have not adverted to that notice, and to prevent miſtakes in future, I requeſt thoſe who are poſſeſſed of my advertiſement of the 9th, to deſtroy it, and attend to the *following*, in which I have marked the times at which letters muſt be *left at the office*, to *enſure* their going in the mail of the day.

The EASTERN MAIL

Will be cloſed on	Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays	at eight o'clock in the morning; and reach New-York at 2 o'clock P. M. on each ſucceeding day.

The Mail from New-York will be cloſed there on the ſame days and at the ſame time in the morning; and

Arrive at Philadelphia on	Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays	at one o'clock, P. M.

The SOUTHERN MAIL

Will be cloſed on	Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays	at nine o'clock A. M. (reaching Baltimore on each ſucceeding day at three o'clock P. M.) and
Arrive at Philadelphia on	Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays	at one o'clock, P. M.

The Mail for the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, as far as Cheſtertown,

Will be cloſed on	Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays	at half paſt ſeven o'clock in the morning; (reaching Cheſtertown on each ſucceeding day) and
Arrive at Philadelphia on	Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays	at one o'clock, P. M. in ſummer, and at two o'clock P. M. in winter.

The Mail for Cheſter-Mills and Eaſton

Will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other mails for the Eaſtern Shore, and return with the ſame every Saturday from November 1ſt. to May 1ſt. and every Thurſday the reſt of the year.

The Mail for Duck-Creek Croſs-Roads and Dover

Will alſo leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eaſtern Shore mail, and return with the ſame every Thurſday throughout the year.

The Mail for Pittſburg

Will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at half paſt nine o'clock A. M. and the mail from Pittſburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a poſt town, the neareſt poſt town to the place ought to be mentioned. ROBERT PATTON, Poſt-Maſter.

COLLINS'S

Edition of the Bible, in quarto,

IS now in the hands of ſeveral binders---and when the books are ready for delivery, ſubſcribers will be notified where to call or ſend for them. Subſcriptions will be received during the preſent month at FOUR DOLLARS, one dollar to be paid at entrance, as heretofore, after which time the price will be FOUR DOLLARS AND AN HALF, except in caſes where not leſs than ſix copies are taken. Oſtervald's Notes will be added, at Two-thirds of a Dollar each book.

Trenton, 1ſt Month, 1792.

WHEN JOHN MACPHERSON Lectured upon Moral Philoſophy, his audience requeſted he would publiſh them as as ſoon poſſible, for the benefit of Mankind. The three firſt are now printed, viz. one on the Divine Legation of Chriſt, one Benevolence, and one on Diſcretion. They are ſold by Mr. William Woodhouſe, and ſaid Macpherſon, for One Quarter of a dollar. His Lectures on Bigotry, and one on Seduction, he will get printed ſoon. Jan. 24, 1792.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt of April,

THAT Noted and well known TAVERN and PLANTATION, the Sign of the Spread Eagle; 16½ miles from Philadelphia, upon the old Lancaſter road. There is a good large ſtone-houſe, with four rooms and an entry on a floor, beſides a very large kitchen adjoining, with a large dining room over the ſame, a very large barn 60 by 31 feet, with ſtables under it, ſtone ſheds ſufficient for 18 teams, and every other convenience neceſſary for the accommodations of travellers. Whoever has a mind to rent the ſame, by applying to me, living at the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, may know the terms.

ADAM SITER.

N. B. None need apply but thoſe who can come well recommended. January 24, 1792.

On Saturday, the 10th of March next,

at 12 o'Clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia, will be Sold by Public Sale (unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale) --

THE Subſcriber's PLANTATION, 9 miles from the city, and within view of the Briſtol road. The ſituation of this Farm, which contains about 150 acres, is remarkably healthy; the improvements are valuable, and the land and fences in good order: it is well watered, and has a ſufficient quantity of timber and meadow.

Poſſeſſion may be had on or before the firſt day of April, and terms of payment will be made eaſy.

Feb. 13. JACOB RUSH.

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the ſecond day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Winnard Nice, the ſign of General Waſhington, in Germantown,

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate on the north ſide of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-ſtreet, to Abington, (commonly called Keyſer's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-ſtreet, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſtream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn and ſtables, a ſpring-houſe over an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and another never-failing ſpring adjacent to the dwelling houſe.

One other Lot of Land, ſituate on the ſame Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing ſpring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, ſituate on the ſame road, near the laſt above deſcribed lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; an indiſputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immediate poſſeſſion of the premiſes delivered to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof; the conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and
ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. * t. b c. 3 mo.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THE PLANTATION at the Croſs Roads in Cheſter county, late the property of ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Eſquire, deceaſed; ſaid Plantation is in excellent order, and there are good buildings of every kind neceſſary for a farm. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended; the terms will be made known by the Executors, near the premiſes,

JAMES JOHNSTON,
JOHN M'DOWELL,
JAMES STRAWBRIDGE, } Executors.

New-London, January 12. 1792. †

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market ſtreets, No. 52.

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As alſo, a large and general aſſortment of other Goods, as uſual.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given the firſt day of April next,

A VERY valuable Plantation and well accuſtomed Tavern, being the ferry-houſe on Perkioming creek, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Reading. There are on the premiſes an excellent ſtone dwelling houſe, with other buildings, a very large ſtone barn, ſtone ſheds for horſes, &c. a never-failing ſpring of water near the door. The plantation conſiſts of about one hundred and ſeventy-five acres of land, about twenty-five or thirty whereof are meadow, a large proportion of good thriving timber, the reſt plowland. The ſituation would ſuit a tavern, ſtore or tan-yard. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame, and make the payments perfectly eaſy to the purchaſer.

January 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of public taxes, in the city and county of Philadelphia, who are yet in arrears, to pay the amount of their reſpective duplicates to the treaſurer, on or before the 10th day of March next; otherwiſe they muſt expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

ANDREW GEYER,
SAMUEL CHURCH,
THOMAS HOPKINS, } Commiſſioners.

January 26, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors, who are in arrears for Taxes levied by the county of Lancaſter, that they are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the firſt day of March next; otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without further notice,

Dec. 12, 1791. ‡ 5 w.

THOMAS BOUDE,
ADAM REIGART,
DAVID WITMER, } Commiſſioners.

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE ſubſcribers, propoſing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Neſt, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next ſpring; and will in the mean time contract with ſuitable perſons of the above deſcriptions, to give them conſtant employment. The above works are ſituate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewiſtown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, December, 19th 1791 c. 4 m.

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Lower Alloway's Creek, in Salem county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey (being part of the eſtate formerly of Nathaniel Chamleſs, of Salem county, aforeſaid, deceaſed) containing, as is ſuppoſed, five hundred and fifty acres. For terms of ſale, application may be made to THOMAS SINNICKSON, Eſquire, of Salem, to JOHN WHARTON or ASHETON HUMPHREYS, in Philadelphia, or AARON OAKFORD, at Darby, in Delaware county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given the 25th day of March next.

January 2d, 1792. tbc. *

RED CLOVER SEED.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in the lower end of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about half-way between Germantown and Frankford, ſome good clean SEED, of laſt ſummer's growth, which may be depended on, as he ſells none but his own raiſing. JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Second Month, 13th Day, 1792. †

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given on the First day of April,

A FARM, in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 1 above Norriſtown, on the main road leading to Reading; containing 232 acres, about 100 of which are woodland, and 15 meadow, the greateſt part watered, and more can eaſily be made, the remainder good plowland. There are on the premiſes, a ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, a ſtone barn, and other buildings: Alſo, a good young bearing orchard of grafted fruit.

The ſaid Farm is very well calculated for a farmer, as the land is of a good quality for raiſing of wheat; and lime may be had within one mile and an half from the ſame. The title is indiſputable.

For further information and terms of Sale, application may by made to Colonel CHRISTOPHER STUART, near the premiſes, or to HENRY PAULING, jun. in Providence townſhip, within five miles of ſaid Farm, or to

PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS,
No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

t b c 6 w. Who has for Sale, ſeveral valuable Plantations, Houſes, &c.

AT a meeting held at Captain Thompſon's, in Fourth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 13th inſtant, of divers officers, and of their repreſentatives, of the Old Provincial Troops of Pennſylvania and Delaware, who ſerved the war before laſt, and who have claims to certain lands in the ſtate of Virginia, purſuant to the King of Great Britain's Proclamation of 1763,

Colonel JACOB MORGAN in the chair,

The ſubject of their claims was taken into conſideration; but the meeting not being ſufficiently numerous,

Reſolved, That another meeting be held, at the ſame place, on Monday, the 12th of March next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place all perſons intereſted are earneſtly deſired to give due attendance, by themſelves or proxies, in order that the moſt effectual meaſures may be taken to ſubſtantiate the ſaid claims.

Signed, by order of the Chairman,

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary, pro tem.

N. B. Any perſon intereſted in the above claims, who is poſſeſſed of a *general draft* or of *particular ſurveys* of the ſaid lands, or any part thereof, in the hand writing of the late Gen. Thompſon, or of any other documents relating thereto, will be pleaſed to bring them forward at the propoſed meeting.

February 15, 1792.

To be LET, for a Term of Years,

And may be entered on any time after the First of March next,

MOUNT PLEASANT FURNACE, together with the manſion houſe, ſtore houſes, out-houſes, lands and privileges thereunto belonging, pleaſantly ſituated on the weſt branch of Perkioming-creek, in Hereford townſhip, Berks county. Preparations are now making for a long and early blaſt: the ore is handy and of exceeding good quality; the caſtings and pigs made at ſaid furnace are in the beſt repute: it lays contiguous to a number of forges, and in a good neighbourhood for wood, of which there is already a large quantity cut. For terms, enquire of the owner on the premiſes. CHARLES MILLER.

February 8.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Creditors of JOHN KEEN, now in actual confinement for Debt, in the goal of the county of Cumberland, that he intends to make application to the Judges of the next Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Bridgetown, in and for ſaid county, the laſt Tueſday of February inſtant, to be releaſed from his confinement; at which time and place his ſaid Creditors may appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why he ſhould not be then diſcharged, agreeably to law.

February 6, 1792. p 3/9 JOHN KEEN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th day of November laſt, a German Servant LAD, named JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHUR, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, brown hair, of thin viſage, had on a linen coattee, ſtriped veſt and trowſers, and a wool hat about half-worn. Any perſon who takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges allowed, if brought home.

February 7, 1792. ¶ PETER HEISLER.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, containing upwards of 300 acres; about 150 is woodland, and very well timbered; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made; the remainder is good land for all ſorts of grain. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good new ſtone barn, with ſtabling under the whole; a ſpring-houſe and a well of good water near the door; likewiſe, two good orchards of grafted fruit. It is ſituate in a good neighbourhood, near ſeveral places of worſhip, is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter; Crumb and Ridley creeks run through the land. For further particulars pleaſe to enquire of Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Philadelphia, HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, near Darby, GEORGE BISHOP, near the premiſes, or of JOHN EDGE, at Downing's town.

December 15, 1791. ‡ 6 w.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

For SALE,

An elegant Chamber CLOCK,

Which ſtrikes the Hours and Half Hours.

Enquire at No. 83, in Arch-ſtreet.

SALES

Of the real eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the townſhip of Benſalem, in the county of Bucks, eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament.

ON Tueſday, the 27th of March next will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on the premiſes, one exceedingly valuable and highly improved farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient out-houſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and Shad and Herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a Shad and Herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid, on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great Poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining ſtock, houſhold-furniture, farming utenſils and wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT,
SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

January 17, 1792. t M. 27.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the firſt day of March next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN at the ſign of the BUCK, lying in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the forks of the great road to Newtown, Four-Lane's-End and Carryell's Ferry. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone houſe, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe and ſtable, with good ſheds, and a houſe adjoining occupied as a ſtore; the lot conſiſts of 12 acres of land, about 3 acres meadow, the reſt good plow-land, with a good bearing orchard.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold a Lot of about 3 acres of land, with a large log houſe, adjoining the aforeſaid lot.

And on the day following will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near Buſſletown, about 11 miles from the city, a ſmall Plantation, containing 55 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 12 woodland, the reſt good plow-land; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe and barn with a young bearing orchard. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place, by

JOHN ROBERTS.

January 25th, 1792. *

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt Sunday, the 29th inſtant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday laſt. He is very artful and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GIEL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Nedro, late of Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, to make payment thereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, properly proven, unto

RICHARD WISTAR, Executor.

Philadelphia, January 30, 1792. tf

To be SOLD, by private Contract,

PART of that Valuable PLANTATION, lying in Lower Makefield, Bucks county, late the property of RICHARD MARGERUM, deceaſed, containing 112 acres of arable land, meadow both upland and law, and plenty of more meadow may be made, as two conſtant ſtreams run through the land; it is well timbered, a great part cheſnut of a very quick growth, a large apple orchard of natural and grafted fruit, and plenty of other good fruit trees, with two frame houſes, kitchen and waggon-houſe, and a pump of good water near the door, adjoining lands of Jonathan Kirkbride, late Mahlon, deceaſed, and others; about a mile and an half from Eſquire Yardley's merchant mill, and near the ſame diſtance from Col. Ogden's, at the Delaware works.

Likewiſe 100 acres, all low land, fertile and good, whereon are a good dwelling houſe, frame barn, and a young orchard of grafted fruit, a large grove of young thrifty timber, conſtant water to every field, bounded on the river Delaware, with a large and beautiful proſpect, Trenton in full view, contiguous to ſhad and ſummer fiſheries, and it is very probable that one of great value may be erected on the premiſes, as it has the advantage of being the loweſt on the ſtream. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe both or either of the above tracts, may have them on ſlow payments, and full poſſeſſion the firſt day of March next, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

HENRY MARGERUM.

December 12, 1791. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3222.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Subject to the leases of the present Tenants, which expire on the twenty-fifth day of March, 1793.

MOORE-HALL,

The Estate of the late WILLIAM MOORE, Esquire,

SITUATE upon the river Schuylkill, in the township of Charlestown, in the county of Chester, distant 23 miles from this city. The estate consists of about 600 acres of choice land; 300 of which are arable, the remainder is woodland and meadow. The Mansion-house is spacious, convenient and airy; situated upon a high and healthy spot, commanding a most delightful view: The barn is very large, the stables and offices are commodious. There is a valuable grist-mill on the premises near the manfion house, on a never-failing stream called Pickering, running through the estate and watering a great body of meadow; this stream empties itself into the Schuylkill in front of the house; it formerly supplied water for a saw-mill, which might be replaced, with much ease, at a small expence, and carried on advantageously.

The original tract is now divided into three distinct farms, with a competent portion of arable land, wood land and meadow to each. Independent of the manfion house, and the improvements upon the tract annexed thereto, there are two excellent stone houses, occupied by the tenants of the two other farms, with new barns and stables.

Every part of this property is in high condition, and thorough repair.

Any person inclining to treat for the premises, may know the terms, by applying to Lewis Weiss, or Peter Miller, Esquires. in Philadelphia. tf

MILLS and LAND.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living on the premises, and may be entered on the usual time in the Spring,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, lying on the east side of Brandywine Creek, seven miles from Wilmington, and six from a public landing on the River Delaware, called Grubb's Landing, containing 230 acres, part in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and part in New-Castle county; with a well accustomed Grist-mill and Saw-mill thereon, and other necessary buildings; the soil naturally good, with a large proportion of meadow ground mostly watered; and a considerable quantity of well grown timber, as White-oak, Black-oak, Walnut and Poplar. The premises would conveniently divide, and might suit two purchasers, with a sufficiency of meadow, woodland, and a Mill to each, as the Mills are independent of each other. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and know the terms, by applying to

February 20, 1792 ‡ THOMAS GIBSON.

An excellent Remedy for Rheumatic Pains,

Invented by a famous Physician in France.

THOSE patients who will give it a trial, will soon be convinced of its powerful effects. Some who have been reduced even to lameness have been fully restored by continuing this medicine two or three months. To withhold so excellent a remedy in a country where rheumatic pains are so prevalent, would be a loss to the community. Those afflicted may apply to JACOB RITTER, No. 67, north Front-street, TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN, No. 8, south Second-street, Mrs. ROMAN, No. 57, and JOHN HIRST, No. 88, Race-street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1792. *

A MILL for SALE.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 2d day of the Fourth Month next,

TWO HUNDRED and FOUR acres of Land, with a good Merchant-mill and Saw mill, the house is 40 by 50 feet, with two water wheels, and the house convenient for three pair of stones, two pair now running, one of which are French Burrs, a rolling screen and fan, all in good order for manufacturing wheat; with three dwelling-houses, one of which is suitable to accommodate a store and family. These works stand on one of the waters of Goose Creek, called Panther Skin, in Loudoun county, Virginia. A credit will be given for great part of the money, also two or three months for the first payment after the Day of sale, if required. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock on the premises.

First Month, 20th, 1792. ‡ BENJAMIN MYERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on the north side of Hickory Lane, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, bounded by said lane, land now or late of Daniel Steinmetz, Godfrey Twells, and Valentine Standley, containing 1 acre and 144 perches, or thereabouts, having thereon as is believed, a large body of Clay for Bricks, For terms apply to

† HENRY DRINKER, or
THOMAS STEWARDSON.

Philadelphia, Second Month, 1792,

PLANTATIONS to LET.

A PLANTATION in East Caln township, Chester county, on the Great road leading to Lancaster, forty miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining little Brandywine Creek. It contains about 120 acres of good Land, almost 40 of which are meadow ground, and produces the best of timothy hay; there are a stone dwelling-house, log barn, &c.

One other, adjoining the above, containing about 130 acres, has a good proportion of watered meadow, log dwelling-house, &c. Enquire at No. 127, South Third-street, of

February 20, 1792. 4 w ROBERT RALSTON.

To be sold by Private Sale,

And may be entered on the the first day of April next,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in West Bradford township, Chester county, containing 82 acres of land, about 50 acres cleared, six of which are meadow, that produce good clover and timothy, the arable land good for grain and grass, has been well limed, and is divided into seven lots; the woodland is well timbered, and almost the whole inclosed with good fence; there are on said premises several springs of water, a beautiful orchard of about 300 trees, consisting of apples, peaches, pears and cherries, of many different sorts, which are beginning to bear; also a good square log house 32 by 30 feet in the clear, two stories high, with four rooms below and four above stairs, five fire-places, and a compleat cellar under the whole; likewise a log barn, and good stables under it: The Plantation is pleasant, and would suit a tradesman or shopkeeper very well. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. ¶ JONATHAN VALENTINE.

Easton, Northampton County, February 12, 1792.

IN pursuance and by the direction of the last Will and Testament of Peter Kachlien, Esquire, late of Easton aforesaid, deceased, there will be sold, an excellent GRIST MILL, situate on Bushkiln creek, within the borough of Easton, with 14 acres of Land belonging to the mill seat. The Mill-house is of stone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and two stories high. The works of the mill are in good order, one pair of French burrs, compleatly fitted for manufacturing of flour, and two pair of country stones, fitted for doing country work. There is also erected on said premises a good dwelling house, barn, and other convenient buildings. The situation of said mill is such, that it is deemed the best in the county: it is supplied by a never-failing stream of water in a good wheat country; where any quantity may be purchased; and since the improvements of the navigation in the Delaware river, flour may be transported to Philadelphia, for a reasonable prices at almost all seasons of the year.

A Mill Seat, below and adjoining the above, on which a fulling mill had been heretofore erected: the situation is convenient for any kind of mill-work.

A Tract of cleared Land, adjoining the Grist Mill tract, containing 58 acres.

Also, a Tract of Timber Land, containing 98 acres, situate at the distance of about a mile from the mill.

Possession of the mill can be given on the first day of April next, and if not sold by that day, then the same will be rented out, to any person offering the best terms.

Any person inclining to purchase the whole, or any part of the above mentioned Estates, will be shewn the premises, and the terms of sale made known, on application to the subscribers.

PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG,
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL, } Executors.

N. B. Notice is also once more given, to those who are indebted to the said estate, to make payment without delay. Those who neglect this notice, may rest assured, that their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney, for him to recover the same in a legal mode, which will inevitably create costs to the delinquents. 5w ‡

On Saturday, the 10th of March next,

at 12 o'Clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House in Second street, Philadelphia, will be Sold by Public Sale (unless previously disposed of at Private Sale) --

THE Subscriber's PLANTATION, 9 miles from the city, and within view of the Bristol road. The situation of this Farm, which contains about 150 acres, is remarkably healthy; the improvements are valuable, and the land and fences in good order: it is well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of timber and meadow.

Possession may be had on or before the first day of April, and terms of payment will be made easy.

Feb. 13. JACOB RUSH.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South East corner of Second and Market streets, No. 52.

HAS FOR SALE,

Carpets and Carpeting,

As also, a large and general assortment of other Goods, as usual.

Lancaster County, State of Pennsylvania, Dec. 22, 1791.

WE the subscribers, being requested to view the agreements entered into by John Evans and Oliver Evans, of the Delaware state, respecting the Mill Machinery that said Oliver Evans has obtained a patent for from the honourable the Congress of the United States, and also the advertisements that said Oliver has sent into this county, respecting said Machinery; and, on consideration and information thereon, we are of opinion, said advertisements are calculated to discourage the people purchasing permits of John Evans in this county or in New York. We also find that previous to said patent being granted or obtained, that the said Oliver Evans, by an instrument of writing, under his hand and seal, dated 14th of June, 1790, did agree to make the said John Evans, his heirs, &c. a right for the said Machinery within the state of New-York and this county, when the patent was obtained, as will appear on record in the Register's office, or office for recording deeds, in this county: and as the said John Evans is strongly recommended unto us as an honourable, honest, good man, just in all his dealings; and as we have had knowledge of him a few years past, and never knew any thing to the contrary, and it being hurtful to our feelings to see honest men lose their rights, or be imposed on; and having the opinion of an able attorney, that the said John Evans has a good right to the said Machinery in the state of New-York and in this county. We do therefore undertake, in this public manner, to warrant and defend any person or persons, within this county, that purchase permits of the said John Evans, or any attorney appointed under him, against any claim or claims made or to be made by the said Oliver Evans, his heirs or assigns; as we consider it unjust, dishonouroble, and illegal in the said Oliver Evans to attempt to recede from the agreement he has made with his brother, under his hand and seal.

JACOB ESHLEMAN,
‡ BENJAMIN BRACKBILL.

SIX PENCE Reward.

RAN away, on Monday, the 13th instant, an apprentice lad, named GEORGE DITTERLINE, by trade a Hatter, about twenty years of age, had on when he went away a light coloured coat and jacket, spotted velvet breeches, has red hair and freckled in the face, has a down look. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and brings him to his master, shall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by

CONRAD SHEETZ.

Chesnut-Hill, Feb. 16, 1792. *

To be LET, for a Term of Years,

And may be entered on any time after the First of March next,

MOUNT PLEASANT FURNACE, together with the manfion house, store houses, out-houses, lands and privileges thereunto belonging, pleasantly situated on the west branch of Perkioming-creek, in Hereford township, Berks county. Preparations are now making for a long and early blast: the ore is handy and of exceeding good quality; the castings and pigs made at said furnace are in the best repute: it lays contiguous to a number of forges, and in a good neighbourhood for wood, of which there is already a large quantity cut. For terms, enquire of the owner on the premises. CHARLES MILLER.

February 8. *

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS,

The following Memorial to the Corporation hath been agreed upon, and is proposed to be offered to the citizens to sign: That they may be acquainted with and deliberate on the subject before they determine, you are requested to publish it for their information. Yours, &c.

HONESTUS.

February 25, 1792.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Philadelphia, in Common-Council assembled:

The Memorial of the Subscribers, Citizens of Philadelphia, aforesaid,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT in the ground plan of the said city, as laid out by the worthy founder and proprietor thereof, there were five public squares, one in the centre and one at a convenient distance from each corner, laid out and established with the same publicity, authority and unalterable permanence as the several public streets were, the former of which squares consisted of ten acres, but which hath since been somewhat augmented by the state adding a piece thereto, on the north-side to Philbert-street, so as to encrease the value of other ground adjacent thereto —— the latter four of which consist of eight acres each: That the wisdom and foresight of William Penn hath been extensively applauded in thus providing public squares for walks, so as to promote the health, convenience and elegance of the city: That purchasers next to these squares have paid more for their grounds in expectation of the original design being executed: That the importance of public walks is so well established, that the government of the Commonwealth have, at their expence, improved in that way the ground they possess in the state-house square; while this is done by the state, your memorialists are sorry to find a similar spirit for improvement hath not been heretofore exhibited by the city: Without the same degree of expence, or withbited out any other expence than planting a few trees in order, these public squares would become useful and ornamental, which at present are, some of them, thro' mismanagement, public nuisances, and others are neglected; encroachments are suffered upon them, and the street passing thro' one of them is closed up; that square on the north-east quarter, and which lies at the entrance of the city, by one of the most pub ic avenues from the country, is become the receptacle of stagnant waters, of dung, human excrement, and all kinds of filth,—so that a stranger, passing into the city, instead of being saluted with the beautiful appearance of groves, meets what is offensive to his eye and most of his other senses. In addition to exercise and recreation, it would conduce to the health of the city by the encreased salubrity of the air; for it is an established fact, that trees and vegetation have this happy effect.

Your memorialists might enumerate many other public advantages from the measure suggested; but they think those mentioned will be sufficient to induce you to take the subject into consideration, and make provision for abating encroachments, removing nuisances, and improving and planting these squares with trees.—The expence will be trifling, the advantages great and growing, and the present residence of Congress in this city should accelerate the business.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 25.

Copy of a letter from the honorable Thomas M'Kean, and Edmund Physick, to the president of the Delaware State.

SIR,

The honorable John Penn, of Stoke Pogis, in the county of Bucks, Esq. and the honorable John Penn, of Wimpole-street, in the parish of St. Mary-Le-bow, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. both in the kingdom of Great Britain, proprietaries of the Delaware state, have constituted Us their attornies in fact; and among other things, have fully empowered us to sell, and absolutely dispose of entirely, all their lands, tenements, rents, hereditaments, estate whatsoever, with their rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, in fee simple, either together or in parcels, by public sale or auction, or private contract, unto any person or persons, or bodies corporate or politic, who may be willing to become purchasers.

They have also, from the mutual respect, esteem and regard, which hath at all times heretofore subsisted as well between their honorable ancestors as themselves and the good people of the former three lower counties on Delaware, and now Delaware state (as they are pleased to express themselves) authorised us to remit & release all alienation fines, that were in arrear on the second day of September 1775, and to make composition and agreement respecting the quit-rents, and other rents, issues and profits, and the remaining alienation fines, now due to them, or either of them, according to circumstances and our due discretion.

From the tenor of the whole of the powers to us intrusted, we infer that it would be agreeable to our constituents, and have no doubt it would be so to the citizens of Delaware State, that all the estate, right, title, and interest of the proprietaries should be first offered for sale to the government

Under this impression, we have deemed it advisable to make this communication to your excellency, previous to any overtures to individuals or others. If the government shall be inclined to treat with us on this business, we shall expect the honor of a notification of it as soon as circumstances will admit.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given the first day of April next,

A VERY valuable Plantation and well accustomed Tavern, being the ferry-house on Perkioming creek, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the great road to Reading. There are on the premises an excellent stone dwelling house, with other buildings, a very large stone barn, stone sheds for horses, &c. a never-failing spring of water near the door. The plantation consists of about one hundred and seventy-five acres of land, about twenty-five or thirty whereof are meadow, a large proportion of good thriving timber, the rest plowland. The situation would suit a tavern, store or tan-yard. For terms apply to JONATHAN MEREDITH, in Philadelphia, who will give an indisputable title for the same, and make the payments perfectly easy to the purchaser.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

Birth-Day Feſtival.

Wedneſday being the birth day of the Preſident of the United States, the ſame was celebrated by the members of the Cincinnati Society in this city, at Corre's Hotel, where an elegant dinner was prepared; after which a number of patriotic toaſts were drank.

The ſame day the Society of St. Tammany in this city aſſembled in their Wigwam, at the Exchange, which was beautifully illuminated, and a tranſparent painting of the Preſident diſplayed.

The following toaſts were drank:

Georgia Tribe. George Waſhington: may health, proſperity, content, and the teſtimony of a good conſcience accompany him through life; and may fame ſound his praiſe to our poſterity, till time ſhall be no more.

New-Hampſhire Tribe. The United States of America.

South-Carolina Tribe. May the love of liberty be ever ſuperior to the love of property.

Maſſachuſetts Tribe. An uninterrupted enjoyment of the Rights of Man to all the world.

North-Carolina Tribe. Wiſdom in the Cabinet, and victory in the field.

Rhode-Iſland Tribe. The memory of thoſe brave heroes who ſecured for the citizens of the United States the liberty they now enjoy.

Virginia Tribe. May the Eagle of Liberty hover over the world, and tyrants be its prey.

Connecticut Tribe. May the virtues of the daughters of Columbia be equalled by nothing but the wiſdom of her ſons.

Maryland Tribe. May the citizens of the United States of America tranſmit to their poſterity the principles of liberty and republicaniſm in their preſent purity.

New-York Tribe. May each returning anniverſary of the birth of our beloved Waſhington be remembered with gratitude and joy by the freemen of United America.

Pennſylvania Tribe. May the oppreſſed ſons of liberty in foreign climes ever find a peaceful aſylum in this our land of freedom.

New-Jerſey Tribe. May the genius of freedom accompany the American ſtars to the uttermoſt regions of the earth---and, under their influence, proclaim the Rights of Man.

Delaware Tribe. May the ſmoak from our calumets encircle our head and be ſpread through the world, till all our brothers of the earth have taſted of its fragrance.

Volunteer from the Chair. May the patriotic chain unite in an indiſſoluble bond of friendſhip the freeborn ſons of Cincinnatus and Tammany.

LEGISLATURE of NEW-YORK.

Tueſday, February 14.

Mr. Sickels from the committee to whom was referred the ſeveral petitions of William Cooper and others, Henry Oothoudt and others, William Campbell and others, Andrew Cannon and others, Benjamin Gilbert and others, and Griffin Craft and others, praying aid of the legiſlature to open a road from the city of Albany, through Duaneſburgh, Cherry Valley, and Cooper's Town, and to be continued to the county of Ontario; reported that the committee have duly conſidered the importance of the ſubject, and are of opinion that the ſaid road would be of great advantage, not only to the ſettlers in that new country, but to the ſtate in general. But whether it would be proper to grant the whole ſum prayed for, muſt be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the houſe. That the committee are, however, of opinion, that the ſum of appropriated for the purpoſe of opening and repairing roads and building bridges, would be of much benefit to the ſtate, and therefore recommend, that the following ſums be granted for the purpoſes aforeſaid, viz. the ſum of pounds for opening and repairing the roads from Albany, through Duaneſburgh, to the Schohary creek; the ſum of pounds, for building a bridge over the ſaid creek; the ſum of pounds, for opening and repairing the ſaid road from Schohary creek to Cherry Valley; the ſum of for continuing the ſaid road to the outlet of lake Otſego, at Cooper's town; and the ſum of for continuing the ſaid road from Cooper's town to the river Unadilla.

That the committee ſubmit to the conſideration of the houſe, the propriety of granting the following ſums for the uſes next mentioned, viz. The ſum of for opening and repairing the road from the creek at Conſtable's Mill in Philipſburgh, to Croton river; the ſum of for erecting a bridge over Croton river; the ſum of for opening and repairing the road from Croton river to Fiſhkill; the ſum of for erecting a bridge over Wappinger's creek, on the poſt road, in the county of Dutcheſs; the ſum of for erecting a bridge over Kinderhook creek, on the poſt road in the county of Columbia; the ſum of for erecting a bridge over the river Mohawk, below the Cahoes; the ſum of for erecting a bridge over the river Hudſon, at or near the mills of John Glen, at the great falls; the ſum of for building a bridge over the weſt Canada creek, in Herkemer county; the ſum of for erecting a bridge over the Eaſt Canada creek, in Montgomery county; and the ſum of for repairing the road from Shenectady to Tripps-hill.

And that the committee are of opinion, that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in a bill for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That the houſe do concur with the committee in the ſaid report; and

Ordered, That Mr. Sickils, Mr. Luſh, and Mr. Tolbot, be a committee to prepare and bring in a bill purſuant to the ſaid report.

PITTSBURGH, February 18.

Laſt Sunday the detachment of the 2d United States regiment, under the command of Enſign Sullivan, (after being obliged to return on account of the ſnow) commenced their march a ſecond time for Fort Franklin, and from the information that has ſince been received, there appears a more favourable proſpect of its being able to accompliſh it.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. John Jeffers, to the Printer, dated Fort Franklin, February 9, 1792.

"As you wiſh to know what news in this quarter, I have only to obſerve that the Cornplanter has been here, and in my opinion he is as friendly as one of our own people. He has adviſed me to take care, for, ſaid he, you will ſoon have a chance to let the world know whether you are a ſoldier or not. When he went off, he ordered two chiefs and ten warriors to remain here and ſcout about the garriſon, and let me know if the bad Indians ſhould either advance againſt me or any of the frontiers of the United States.—He thinks the people at Pittſburgh ſhould keep out ſpies towards the Salt-Licks, for he ſays by and bye he thinks the bad Indians will come from that way.

"In a converſation with the Cornplanter I obſerved, that I ſhould ſoon have goods to pay him for thoſe which were taken from him and his people when my boat was aſcending the Allegheny laſt ſpring.——I likewiſe told him that I had a large quantity of powder and lead for the Chippawas. He replied, that he hoped the Chippawas would come to receive their powder and lead when he and his warriors came to receive their goods, for, I have great plenty of powder and lead, and am willing to make them a preſent of a ſhot.

Broken Twig, a Seneca chief, told the Cornplanter in my preſence, that he muſt riſe to war and revenge the blood of his friend General Butler.

"Big Tree and John Deckard, Seneca chiefs, declare they will each of them have two ſcalps for General Butler's.

"From theſe obſervations you may ſee there are Seneca's who I think may be relied on as real friends to the United States."

AT a meeting of the Frontier Inhabitants living on the Ohio River, in and near Holliday's Cove, held on Saturday, the 4th day of February, 1792. The following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted.

Col. RICHARD BROWN, CHAIRMAN.

WE, a number of inhabitants living on the Ohio-river, in and near Holliday's cove, juſtly alarmed at our ſituation, in conſequence of the late defeat of the American army, under the command of Major General St. Clair; and contemplating the dreadful proſpect before us, if no timely and effectual relief is afforded us: ourſelves, our families, and property, expoſed to the cruelties and ravages of a ſubtle and a barbarous enemy—Relying, however, on the energy of the general government, and fully ſatisfied that nothing will be wanting for our ſafety, which a wiſe and active adminiſtration can effect; yet to ſhew that we are not unworthy of protection, but are willing and ready by our own exertions to promote and facilitate the execution of any plan, which the wiſdom of government may ſee beſt for our defence: Have entered into the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, That the river Ohio is the ſafeſt and eaſieſt maintained frontier line on this ſide the mountains, and we bind ourſelves by the moſt ſacred ties of honour and good faith, to keep up, ſupport, and defend the ſame to the laſt extremity.

Reſolved, That the better to put in execution the foregoing reſolution, and the better to ſecure our own ſafety, and particularly that of our women and children, places of ſtrength muſt be erected within our bounds, in ſuch convenient places as may be hereafter fixed upon.

Reſolved, That drafting the frontier inhabitants, to ſerve on militia duty in any other part of the country but where they themſelves reſide, is equally unjuſt, oppreſſive, and impolitic; and that an addreſs on this ſubject be drawn up and preſented to the lieutenant of this county; and ordered, that David Bruce and William Sutherland, Eſquires, be a committee to draw up and preſent the ſame, together with a copy of theſe reſolutions.

Reſolved, That every member of this meeting ſhall bind himſelf, and we do hereby bind ourſelves in the ſacred bands of honor and good faith, each of us to keep in good order at leaſt one gun, and have always in readineſs a ſufficient quantity of ammunition, to be prepared at a minute's warning to repel any attack which may be made upon this part of the frontiers, where we inhabit.

Reſolved, That an addreſs be drawn up and preſented to the lieutenant of Waſhington county, ſtating to him the peculiarity of our local ſituation, being a frontier to both ſtates, repreſenting the neglect which we have experienced from this circumſtance: the one ſtate truſting our defence to the other, till we have been totally forgot by both, and praying him [if drafts from the militia of the county are ordered down to cover the river] not to overlook this part of the frontier: and reſolved that James Campbell, David Bruce, Eſqrs. Col. Richard Brown, and William Ledlie, be a committee to draw up and preſent the ſaid addreſs, with a copy of theſe reſolutions.

Reſolved, That the foregoing reſolutions be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Signed, by order of the meeting,

RICHARD BROWN, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, February 29.

Wedneſday the 22d inſt. being the anniverſary of the Birth day of the PRESIDENT of the United States, the ſame was obſerved in this city with thoſe demonſtrations of joy uſual on the return of this auſpicious occaſion,

On Tueſday and Wedneſday evenings, the 21ſt and 22d inſtant, the two Dancing Aſſemblies gave each, ſucceſſively, a Ball, in honour of this anniverſary—at both of which were preſent, the Preſident of the United States, his Lady and Family,—the Vice Preſident of the United States—the Heads of the Departments—the Foreign Miniſters—the Speaker, and moſt of the Members of the two Houſes of Congreſs—the Governor of the State—the Governor of the weſtern Territory—and many other reſpectable Officers of the United States and of this Commonwealth—and, to crown all, there was as brilliant a diſplay of Beauty as was ever exhibited in this city.

Elegant entertainments ſucceeded, when a variety of ſentimental and patriotic Toaſts were given.

The Military arrangements on the 22d inſtant, and the exhibitions of the day, did honour to the Commander, and the reſpective Corps aſſembled on the occaſion.

Recent accounts from Port au-Prince, by Capt. Webb, arrived at Salem, ſay, "There appears to be no longer any ſubordination—The Provincial Aſſembly and the Municipality would, no doubt, compromiſe matters, if their proceedings could be free and unawed. The mulattoes, as a body, alledge their innocence with reſpect to the deſtruction of the town—*their* wives---*their* children---*their* property, ſuffered in the conflagration; but the mob declare them guilty. The mulattoes wiſh to return---and to ſecure themſelves, as well as the Whites, againſt the outrages of lawleſs people---to be put in poſſeſſion of the forts, &c.---but the mob ſay they have formed a plot to maſſacre all the Whites. The troops act without much regard to the civil authority, and the officers cannot controul them. The nominal commander of the ſhip in the harbour is obliged to ſubmit to the will of his under officers and crew. If the populace cry out againſt any one, as an enemy, the civil arm cannot protect him. On the 25th of December, three reſpectable men were taken up on ſuſpicion of having ſupplied the Mulattoes: the Municipality, finding no proof againſt them, committed them to jail, in order thereby to ſecure them from the violence of the mob; but they were taken from the guards (who *pretended* they were forced to give them up) and hanged: two days after, four others ſhared the ſame fate. Among the ſufferers were an attorney at Law, a Counſellor and his Clerk, and the Doctor of the King's hoſpital. Theſe executions the civil and military officers beheld with tears in their eyes, but were unable to prevent them.

The Senate of this Commonwealth have paſſed a reſolution, inſtructing their Senators in Congreſs to exert their influence that the debates of the Senate of the United States ſhould be public.

Propoſals for inſtituring a Bank in Salem (Maſſachuſetts) New-Haven and New London (Connecticut) and Albany (N.Y.) are on the carpet.

The perſons who were in confinement at Claverack, charged with the murder of the late ſheriff Hogeboom, or of having been aiding or aſſiſting therein, have all been acquitted by a jury of their country.

A correſpondent who was preſent at the two late Dancing Aſſemblies given in this city, on occaſion of the birth day of the Preſident of the United States aſſures us, that they were equally diſtinguiſhed for elegance of manners and gentility of dreſs and deportment, exhibiting freſh inſtances of the rapid growth and improvement of the fine arts in this country. The illuſtrious perſonage whom they were in a more peculiar manner intended to honor, expreſſed himſelf greatly pleaſed at both entertainments. As the common father of the people, he had equal pleaſure in the feſtivity of every deſcription of citizens; as a good republican, he muſt look with extreme diſapprobation on any arbitrary attempts to introduce ideas of faſtidious diſtinctions of rank among them; as an able and ſucceſsful General, his were the ſweeteſt enjoyments of victory when it was ſeen to produce general happineſs; as a man, he could not but feel himſelf exhilerated at the view of ſo much youth, beauty and elegance, employed in a manner ſo engaging to celebrate his nativity. Long may he continue to enjoy ſuch pure and unmingled effuſions of public gratitude, the moſt pleaſing of all poſſible incenſe, when proceeding from the voluntary ardor of independent citizens.

What a pity, that at a time when the moſt faſhionable nation of the univerſe is producing ſo many inſtances of the abolition of titles and diſtinctions, ſome other people, ſo apt to take after them in dances and in ſtile of dreſs and ornament, ſhould be ſo ſlow at copying them in theſe more valuable and neceſſary improvements of the ſocial ſtate. What a pity, that in America ſuch diſtinctions ſhould be ever thought of—a country ſo young, and in which the claims of hereditary birth and honors are without a plea, and one of whoſe choiceſt bleſſings has hitherto been the equality of its citizens. The Preſident did wiſely in counteracting the prejudices of any of our modern ariſtocrats, and in joining with his lady in all the popular amuſements of reſpectable people; thereby he will diſcourage the aſpiration of a ſiniſter ambition, and offer to European artiſts the beſt of bounties to migrate to this happy land, where certainly no inducement can draw them ſo powerfully, as the idea of enjoying equally with others all the proper pleaſures, privileges, as well as rights of man.

The heads of departments are men who do not ſtand in need of newſpaper ſupport. Our country did not truſt till it had tried them. Yet on reading the papers, a ſtranger would ſuppoſe, that the very worſt men in the country had crept into the firſt offices.

The world is bad enough, but though there are a few in it who are mean enough to believe, and wicked enough to circulate the vileſt ſlanders, the world rejects them unleſs accompained with ſome kind of proof.

Men are often blamed by their friends without a cauſe---but the advice, and even the reproaches of a friend carry a balſam to the wounds they give. Are the the writers alluded to of that ſpirit? No---they poiſon the weapons they ſtrike with. In their eyes, the beſt acts of government are crimes---and why? Becauſe they ſecure it againſt their hoſtile attacks. They make honeſt men its friends. It concerns honeſt men, therefore, to watch for the government---ſince the attacks made upon it diſcover a ſpirit of reſentment, which it is evident nothing but its ſpeedy overthrow can appeaſe. [*Gaz. U. S.*]

The ſpirit of ſpeculation, and the deſire of amaſſing fortunes rapidly, without awaiting the ſlow but ſure progreſs of induſtry and frugality, is ever attended, in any ſtate or country, with a multiplicity of evil conſequences. Among theſe, a thirſt for rank and diſtinction is not the leaſt, and may juſtly be termed, The child of ſpeculation. Inſolence is almoſt peculiar to ſudden acquiſition, and the man of exorbitant wealth generally proportions his importance to the ſize of his ſtrong box. Foreigners have obſerved on this country, that the inhabitants, in reſpect to manners, are only republicans in name. Whether the obſervation be true or not, the philoſopher may frequently obſerve, with regret, the profeſſors of honeſt and uſeful occupations made the butt of ridicule to the imaginary Nobleſſe of yeſterday.

Extract of a letter from Havre, Nov. 29.

"I rejoice to tell you that the influence of clubs, in Paris, and elſewhere, begins to be on the decline. It has been obſerved for a long time that inſtead of contributing to the eſtabliſhment of juſt and legal power, their evident tendency was to erect that worſt of all governments, a democracy, exiſting in fact, and amenable to no law whatever. Mr. Roſpierre was one of the great friends and patrons of theſe baneful aſſociations, but all his influence and eloquence could not prevent a decree of the aſſembly, which has been publiſhed, to the following effect: "No ſociety, club or aſſociation of citizens ſhall form themſelves into a political body, or pretend to influence or inſpect the proceedings of the legal conſtituting bodies, neither ſhall they, under any pretence whatever, appear under a collective title, to petition, appoint deputations or aſſiſt at public ceremonies.—If they preſume to interrupt either private citizens or the lawful magiſtrates in the execution of their duty, the names of the perſons preſiding at the time of ſuch orders being given ſhall be eraſed from the citizen liſt, and themſelves declared incapable of holding any public office for the term of two years.—Upon petitioning or doing any other political act in a collective capacity, the perſons then preſiding, &c. are to be declared incapable of being elected to any office of truſt for ſix months—ſuch as are not actual citizens, and ſhall be found guilty, as above, ſhall pay each a fine of 1200 livres, if Frenchmen; if foreigners, 3000."

Extract of a letter dated Cape-Francois, 24th January, 1792, to a reſpectable Houſe in this city, received by the Brig Pratt, Captain Florence.

"Referring to a few lines I wrote you two weeks ago, by way of Baltimore, I have now to add, that proſpects here, in almoſt every reſpect, are daily growing more diſtreſſing: the troops expected from France have not arrived, and the people are almoſt ready to doubt their coming.

"I am truly ſorry that I, as well as many others, have been too ſanguine in my expectations, reſpecting matters being accommodated with the Blacks, becauſe I am fearful it may have induced you to adventure property to this port ſooner than you would otherwiſe have done. The treaty with them is entirely laid aſide, and they have again began depredations with additional vigour. Laſt week the Blacks revolted in the neighbourhood of Fort Dauphin, and immediately put to death all the troops, ſay from 40 to 50, that were ſtationed at a village about four leagues from that poſt, and have deſtroyed all the Plantations in that quarter, except a very few adjoining the town. Two nights ago we were exceedingly alarmed at this place by a ſevere attack on the out poſts of this town, by the Blacks, who ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of one of the ſmall forts, when they turned the guns on the town; but fortunately it was again retaken by a party of regular troops. Laſt night this town was again alarmed by ſmall parties of Blacks, but who were ſoon repulſed.

"I am of opinion, that unleſs a large force from France arrives very ſoon, the town as well as the ſhipping, will be in danger. Indeed I am very uneaſy as to our ſituation, and have determined, if we can get the veſſel cleared out, to proceed to St. Thomas, or ſome other more peaceable iſland, and not return before the arrival of the fleet. Flour is very dull at 5¼ to 6 dollars per barrel. Capt. Lowery, in a ſchooner, and the brig Keziah, both from Wilmington, Delaware: alſo a ſhip and ſchooner from Baltimore, have within a few days arrived here with flour.

"Captain Lownſbury, and ſeveral others have gone to leeward, where I underſtand matters ſtill remain in much confuſion. All kinds of produce is very ſcarce and high; there is no good ſugars to be had, and very little molaſſes. Thoſe articles muſt certainly advance with you.

"The day the inſurrection happened at Fort Dauphin, I put 100 barrels of flour on board Brig Pratt, who was going to that place with a view of purchaſing ſome molaſſes, without knowing any thing of the attack, when ſhe arrived there all was diſorder and confuſion, ſo that it was with much difficulty we got away, on account that the inhabitants were hourly in expectation of being attacked.

"It is reported here, and I believe from pretty good authority, that Capt. T. and the ſupercargo of a Schooner, belonging to your port, are cloſe priſoners, and that the Schooner is confiſcated, on account of trading with thoſe oppoſed to the Whites."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated January 23, 1791. received per brig Pratt, Captain Florence.

"The drums beating to arms laſt night was occaſioned by the negroes wading through the river, and ſurpriſing a ſmall fort at the hoſpital, which they took, and fired ſeveral ſhot into town; ſeveral whites were killed, and ſeven negroes taken priſoners, ſix of whom were hanged about 12 hours after, and one brutally mangled by breaking his arms and legs, made faſt to a croſs and there left to die.

"Captain Lownſbury, Schooner Two Siſters, Captain Eve, both arrived at Cape Francois from Philadelphia; and ſailed the 20th January from thence for Port-au-Prince."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Andrew Caſſidy, of the ſhip Sally, dated Dec. 20, 1791 at Newfoundland.

"I am ſorry to let you know of our misfortunes. I ſailed from the Cheſapeak the 30th Nov. continued on my courſe with a fair wind until the 9th inſt. when came on one of the heavieſt gales of wind that ever I was at ſea in; it came on at 5 A. M. and at 7 P. M. ſhifted from S. S. W. to N. W. then took us a back and laid us on our beam ends, where we lay until I was obliged to ſend up the people and cut away the reefed foreſail, the only ſail I had ſet, when ſhe righted; and on ſounding the pumps, had 7 feet water in the hold: we rigged both pumps, and it took us from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. before we got the pumps to ſuck. The people then all proteſted if I did not bear up for Newfoundland, they would not be able to keep her above water; ſo, for the benefit of all concerned, I bore away the 10th inſt. at 8 A. M. ſhe ſtill making as much water as one pump could deliver with four hands at it; and on the 17th inſt. arrived with five feet water in the hold."

Capt. Barker, of the ſchooner Betſey, arrived at Marblehead, ſpoke on his paſſage, on the 24th January, a ſhip from Briſtol. George Todd, maſter, bound to Kennebeck, lat. 35, 10, N. and long. 66, 20, 0, W. and two hours before, with an Engliſh brig from Grenada, bound to Virginia; the Captain of which told him, that on Chriſtmas night laſt, there were between 4 and 5 hundred men on guard at Point Peter, in conſequence of an information from Marigalante, that there was a general inſurrection of the Negroes meditated in Martinique, Marigalante and Gaudaloupe, to commence on Chriſtmas night.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from the weſtward, we have received the melancholy news of the death of the brave Col. Gibſon, and Captain Darke—the former died at Fort Jefferſon the 10th Dec. and the latter, at the ſame place the 25th January.

Sundry papers we hear are now before the Senate of the United States, relative to the formation of a treaty of pacification with the kingdom of Algiers.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IN your paper of Wedneſday laſt, I have obſerved ſomething more than a bare inſinuation, that the commiſſioners appointed by the Governor to ſurvey and level the roads from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, have "*amazingly magnified*" the height and length of Burgoin's hill, on what is called the Governor's Road, when they have repreſented it about a mile in length and three hundred feet high. This is the deſcent into the great Valley. Your correſpondent refers to the judgment of "*the reſidents thereabouts*," not one of whom, poſſibly, has ever meaſured either the altitude or the length of the hill, for proof of this aſſertion. Pleaſe to inform your correſpondent, and the public in general, that the commiſſioners have drawn their report from my notes, and that Dr. Ewing, one of them, was preſent when I meaſured and took the elevations on this part of the road, and that my notes make the diſtance more than a mile, and the elevation three hundred feet, as they have reported. I am happy alſo in having it fortunately in my power to aſſure the public, that Dr. Rittenhouſe, the other commiſſioner, who was not preſent, had meaſured and levelled the ſame hill (many years ago) upon another occaſion, and has the notes of his operations till this day; and upon comparing them together, the reſult of his operation, in determining the height of this hill, does not differ from mine two feet. A ſecond trial of his own, in ſuch caſes, might have differed as much. When I have therefore aſcertained the height of this hill ſo nearly the ſame with that which had been previouſly determined by Dr. Rittenhouſe, whoſe accurracy and abilities are ſo well known, both in Europe and America, I need be under no apprehenſions from ſuggeſtions of your *diſintereſted* correſpondent.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
Feb 25, 1792. J. HALL.

*** A Quarterly Meeting of the St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will be held this Evening at 6 o'clock, at Mr. Moyſton's Inn.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

KINGSTON, (St. Vincent) Oct. 8.

Diſturbances of a nature more violent than formerly have lately broke out in the iſlands of Gaudaloupe and St. Lucia. They are ſaid to have ariſen in the former iſland from a diſpute between the merchants and planters in forming a municipality, which was oppoſed by the latter. The military, it appears, joined the merchants, and fired on the other party, who, having collected a large force of mulattoes and others, attacked the fort at Baſſeterre, which they carried after killing 250 of the military. At St. Lucia the inhabitants ſurrounded the garriſon of Morne Fortune; the military finding themſelves likely to be overpowered by numbers, ſurrendered without reſiſtance.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Oct. 15.

Thurſday anchored in the harbor of Port Royal, his Majeſty's ſhips Centurion, W. A. Otway, Eſq. Commander, and Hound, J. Lawford, Eſq. Commander, in ſeven days from Port-au Prince.

22. We have been favoured with the *Journal du Port-au-Prince* down to the 9th inſtant. Theſe papers ſpeak in the higheſt terms of the promptitude and zeal ſhewn by the inhabitants of this Iſland in ſending ſuccours to St. Domingo. Speaking of their neighbours the Spaniards, they compare them to the Turks, whoſe firſt hoſtilities, ſay they, commence, in the violation of the laws of nations, on the perſons of Envoys and Ambaſſadors. They appear to be led to theſe remarks on receiving a letter from M. Delaville ſen. the Deputy from Petit Trou, informing the aſſembly to endeavor to regain his liberty.

The commiſſioners from the weſt to the Spaniſh government at the Havanna returned on the 18th of September. They were barely permitted the liberty of going on ſhore; and the reſult of a council of war in conſequence of this miſſion was given in the following words:

A Dios os ayude; guarde Dios a Vmuchos amos; which freely tranſlated, is May God aſſiſt you for we will not.

The General Aſſembly being informed by the Abbe Blaee, (one of the former members of the Aſſembly of St. Marc) who, on his way from old France, had been at Martinique, that the inhabitants there enjoyed the greateſt tranquility, had requeſted the General that a veſſel ſhould be diſpatched to the Governors of Martinique and Gaudaloupe, to requeſt immediate ſuccours.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE ESTATE, in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 9 miles from this city, 1 from the old Lancaſter road, and 2 from the river Schuylkill, containing about 378 acres, of which there are 50 acres of excellent watered meadow in good order, 150 acres of cleared land, and 178 acres of woodland, moſtly large thriving timber. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a convenient ſtone kitchen and waſh-houſe adjoining, with a pump of excellent water, a garden newly paled, and two orchards, a ſpring-houſe, a very convenient ſtable for 20 horſes, a large barn, with cow-houſes for 25 cows, and a large cart-houſe, all built of ſtone, a chair-houſe and work-ſhop, a frame waggon-houſe. Alſo five ſmall tenements for the accommodation of the millers, farmers and workmen; a very convenient three ſtory ſtone Merchant mill with two pair of Burr-ſtones in good repair, and ſupplied by a conſtant ſtream; a two ſtory ſtone griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones in good repair, and has a conſtant run of cuſtom and plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a convenient ſaw-mill, well ſituated and in good order; a ſtone paper-mill, with a frame drying-houſe adjoining, is very forcible and in good repair; a ſmall dwelling-houſe for the Paper-maker near the mill.

In addition to the above there is another mill-ſeat on the premiſes, well ſituated for carrying on any manufactory, which can be ſupplied with a ſmall, conſtant ſtream, upwards of 20 feet head and fall, and without injuring any of the other mills.

The whole is in good repair, and under good fence. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For further particulars apply to EDWARD MILNER, on the premiſes, or to
CONYNGHAM, NESBIT and Co.
and JOHN DONNALDSON.

If the above Eſtate ſhould not be Sold, the paper-mill, with a proportion of meadow, paſture land, &c. will be Rented. Alſo, the Merchant-mill, with a dwelling and other accommodations for the Miller. For particulars apply as above.

Philadelphia, Februery 21, 1792. t f.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN HEAD, late of this city, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to apply to them for payment.

HENRY DRINKER,
JEREMIAH WARDER, } Executors.
WILLIAM SANSOM,

Philadelphia, Second Month, 25th, 1792. 6 w.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

THAT valuable Farm or Plantation known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT, ſituated within one mile of Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington, containing about 200 acres, 30 of which are meadow, and upwards of 20 acres more may be made with little expence, exceeding good, the whole under good fence; there are on the ſaid premiſes ſeveral ſprings of water, which never fail in the drieſt ſeaſon, one orchard of about 21 acres, which contains 1200 apple trees of the beſt fruit, which, in a bearing ſeaſon but a few years paſt, produced upwards of 100 hogſheads of cyder; there is a new three ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, three fire places down ſtairs, and two up ſtairs---the houſe is very commodious for a large family, and hath a good cellar under the whole, a good brick kitchen, and a pump of excellent water before the door, a large garden, which contains a variety of fruit trees, ſuch as peach, plumb, cherry, quince, and many others, and a barn, ſtables, ſheep houſe, waggon houſe, ſmoke houſe, ſtill houſe, and a large cyder houſe, 40 feet by 30, with a floor over the whole, and all compleatly encloſed. This ſpot is reckoned as pleaſant and healthy a ſituation as any in New-Jerſey, and well calculated for a gentleman's country ſeat. For viewing the ſaid Farm, apply to the ſubſcriber, living thereon, and for terms of ſale; an undiſputable title will be given the purchaſer, by
JOHN LEE.

February 28, 1792. *

A FARM to Rent on SHARES.

WANTED as a Tenant on Shares, a ſober middle aged Man, with a cleanly induſtrious Wife, uſed to a dairy, and one or two Sons, of ſufficient age and ſtrength to aſſiſt in working a large and well improved Farm, about 5 miles from Philadelphia. The Tenant muſt have ſome ſtock and implements of huſbandry. He muſt produce good recommendations as to character, temper and knowledge in huſbandry. No perſon need apply whoſe circumſtances are embarraſſed---who has only young children and has not aſſiſtance in his family, without hiring, adequate to the ordinary buſineſs of the Farm. Apply to the Printers for further information.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1792.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, by virtue of the laſt Will and Teſtament of HENRY SLEICH, deceaſed, on Saturday, the 17th day of March next, at 12 o'clock,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, where Henry Sleich lately dwelt, in Brandywine townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 243 acres of good land; on ſaid premiſes there are two good dwelling houſes, one is large, built all of ſtone, two ſtories high, a cellar under the whole; a ſtone kitchen, with a well of good water hard by the door; alſo a ſtone ſpring-houſe not far diſtant; a barn, ſtables, &c. alſo a large bearing orchard of good fruit, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow and woodland; the whole is well watered, and the ſituation is exceedingly pleaſant and healthy. It will be ſold altogether or divided, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the dwelling-houſes being at a reaſonable diſtance apart. The payments will be made eaſy, and a good title given to the purchaſer, on paying £. 300 the firſt of April next, and giving bonds with ſufficient ſecurity for £. 85 a year, without intereſt, until the whole is paid.

N. B. On account of the large quantity of ſnow on the ground the Sale is put off from the 23d of February, until the 17th of March, at which time it will be Sold without fail. Likewiſe a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, to be Sold the ſame day. Due attendance will be given, by ‡

February 24. 1792. JAMES GUTHRIE, Adminiſtrator.

MILITIA FINES.

THE Collectors of Militia Fines in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, and the diſtricts of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, are hereby required to collect and pay into the county treaſury, all arrearages of fines, and to ſettle and depoſit their books and vouchers in my office, at No. 61, Walnut-ſtreet, on or before the firſt day of April next.——Wherefore notice is given, That immediately from the ſaid firſt day of April, all Collectors who ſhall fail in complying with this requiſition, will be proceeded againſt according to law.

THOMAS PROCTOR, Lieutenant
of the City and Liberties.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1792.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia; containing 180 acres of good limeſtone land, whereof 110 acres are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, about 12 acres are meadow, and more may be made. There are a lime-kiln and quarry on the premiſes; alſo a two-ſtory frame houſe, with a kitchen, and a pump of good water near the door, and likewiſe a two ſtory log dwelling houſe, a ſtone barn, 50 by 36 feet, with good ſtables, and a young thriving orchard. The whole is in good repair, and may be entered on the firſt of April next. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. JOHN LOWRY.

February 28. 1792. *

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceaſed, late of Upper Alloway's Creek townſhip, in the county of Salem and ſtate of New-Jerſey, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, ſo as to enable the executors to ſettle ſaid eſtate; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to pay their reſpective debts immediately, to SAMUEL RAY, and BENJAMIN THOMPSON, } Executors.

February 28, 1792. *

STOP THE THIEF!

BROKE gaol, the 16th day of this inſtant February, and made his eſcape from Norriſtown gaol, Montgomery county, a certain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, a native of Ireland, and who was for his ſeditious practices ſentenced five years to the wheelbarrow, to be kept at hard labour; he is of a ſmall ſtature, pock-marked, has a down look, is a bold daring vicious fellow, and has been bred to the ſeas, his hair is ſhort, about half grown, having been cut off; he had on when he went away a blue cloth ſailor jacket, and a pair of gray coating trowſers. It is ſuppoſed that he is ſomewhere about the city of Philadelphia. Any perſon taking up the ſaid Armſtrong, and bringing him to me, at the gaol, in Norriſtown, or ſecuring him in the gaol of Philadelphia, ſo that I may get him into my cuſtody again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, paid by me

WILLIAM STROUD, Gaoler.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, Feb. 23, 1792. *

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the firſt day of March next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN at the ſign of the BUCK, lying in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the forks of the great road to Newtown, Four-Lane's-End and Corryell's Ferry. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone houſe, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe and ſtable, with good ſheds, and a houſe adjoining occupied as a ſtore; the lot conſiſts of 12 acres of land, about 3 acres meadow, the reſt good plow land, with a good bearing orchard.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold a Lot of about 3 acres of land, with a large log houſe, adjoining the aforeſaid lot.

And on the day following will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near Buſletown, about 11 miles from the city, a ſmall Plantation, containing 55 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 12 woodland, the reſt good plow-land; there are on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe and barn, with a young bearing orchard. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place, by

JOHN ROBERTS.

January 25th, 1792. *

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Upper Providence townſhip, Delaware county, containing upwards of 300 acres; about 150 is woodland, and very well timbered; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made; the remainder is good land for all ſorts of grain. There are on the premiſes, a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a good new ſtone barn, with ſtabling under the whole; a ſpring-houſe and a well of good water near the door; likewiſe, two good orchards of grafted fruit. It is ſituate in a good neighbourhood, near ſeveral places of worſhip, is about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Cheſter; Crumb and Ridley creeks run through the land. For further particulars pleaſe to enquire of Doctor THOMAS PARKE, in Philadelphia, HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, near Darby, GEORGE BISHOP, near the premiſes, or of JOHN EDGE, at Downing's town.

December 15, 1791. ‡ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Tracts of Land, situate in the County of Northampton, in the State of Pennsylvania, part of the estate of Abel James, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased.

1. ONE Tract of patented Land, generally known by the name of Ruliff's place, containing 1096¼ acres and allowance, situate on Sambo creek, on the great road leading from the Wind Gap by Fort Penn to the upper parts of Northampton county, and within 3 or 4 miles of the river Delaware. On this Tract is plenty of Limestone, about 300 acres of very rich bottom Meadow may be made on the creek, and about 50 acres more of watered Meadow of an excellent quality on the different branches, at least 300 acres of good plough land might be cleared, the bottoms are heavily timbered with fine White-Oak, Ash, Poplar, &c. which, as it is situate near the river, must, in a short time, answer a valuable purpose. There is a considerable quantity of land cleared, having erected thereon three tenements, one of which, where Jacob Postes has lived for several years, is large and commodious, and is accommodated with a good barn, lately built. It is within three miles of a good merchant and saw mill, and about 30 miles from Bethlehem. The chief of the Lands surrounding this tract are of a rich soil, but too stony fo cultivation, so that they will always afford a sufficient outlet and range of pasture in the Summer season for great numbers of cattle, which must render it very valuable for a grazing farm, as well as for raising grain.

2. One tract of patented Land, containing 208¼ acres and allowance, situate on Jones's creek, on both sides of Gen. Sullivan's road to Wyoming, in the Gap of what is called the Second Mountain, and by the eastern foot of Pocono Nob, about 9 miles from Col. Jacob Strowd's, at Fort Penn. This is a very valuable piece of excellent Bottom, the lines being run in such manner as to take in little broken land; at least 170 acres is very good, 120 of which may be made good watered Meadow; Jones's creek runs through it, a fine large stream, and affords convenience for one or more good mills,---well timbered, near 30 acres cleared, which may be easily converted into good watered meadow. As the great road from the Wind-Gap to Wyoming goes through this tract, and as it is so well furnished with meadow ground and convenience for mills, it must be a good stand for a tavern, store, or other public business --about 12 miles from the river Delaware, and 30 miles from Bethlehem.

3. One tract of patented land, containing 371½ acres, and allowance, situate on the west branch of Broadhead's creek, in a gap of the second mountain, about 4 miles north east of John Learn's at Pocono, and 5 miles above Hillborn's saw-mill, the lines are so run as to include little broken land, the chief part of it is level and clear of stones, of an excellent rich soil and well timbered, about 300 acres may be called extraordinary good, 200 acres whereof will make the best of watered meadow, and the other good plough land. The creek is sufficient for one or more mills, the lands adjoining this tract are chiefly broken and hilly, but will always afford plenty of pasture for great numbers of cattle in the Summer season, it is about 12 miles from the river Delaware, to which a good road may be made along the creek. This tract, if well improved, it is thought would be as valuable as any tract of the size on that side the mountain.

4. One small tract of patented land, containing 36 acres, situate in the bend of the West-branch of Broadhead's creek, about 2 miles above Hilborn's Saw mill. It is a good rich piece of level bottom, the lower half of which is a fine White-Pine swamp, the other timbered with Oak, easy clearing and well suited either for meadow or plough land. The creek also affords two very convenient seats where good Saw mills may be built at the cheapest rate, having sufficiency of fall, and water enough at all seasons for several saws. The neighbouring hills are pretty well covered with Yellow Pine, and a good road may be made down the creek to the river, in about 9 miles, which will render this a valuable seat for a Saw mill, also a good settlement for a tradesman.

5. Two contiguous tracts of patented land on Lizard creek, containing together 321 acres and allowance, on which a Grist-mill may be erected, a good proportion of watered meadow may be made, and of tillable upland cleared, would suit well for grazing, and are accommodated with range for cattle, situate between Michael Old's mill and Josiah Thomas's.

6. Two tracts of patented land lying near each other, one containing 145 acres 86 perches, the other 316 acres 116 perches, on which are about 50 ar 60 acres of the best meadow ground in that neighbourhood, being a fine rich bottom, formerly a Beaver dam, some meadow and plough land cleared, and an old house standing on the premises, situate on the road from the Wind-Gap to Head's mill.

7. One tract, containing 69¾ acres of Pine land, not very stony for that country, surveyed and returned, situate on the road from Emanuel Gonsales's mill to the Shawhollo settlement made by James & Drinker, on which Ephraim Van Orman now lives, and about 1½ miles from the latter.

8. One tract, surveyed and returned, containing 33 acres 95 perches, situate on the west side of, and near the abovementioned road, about 3 miles from said Shawhollo settlement, has a stream of water running through it, and is chiefly bog meadow.

9. One tract of patented land, containing 154¼ acres and allowance, situate on the abovementioned road, which passes through the west end of it, about 4½ miles south of the Shawhollo settlement abovementioned. It is supposed that about 100 acres of this tract consists of good meadow ground, most of it open bottom, some of it covered with Maple, Alder and Ash, about 14 miles from the river Delaware and 58 from Bethlehem.

10. One tract, surveyed and returned, containing 74 acres 73 perches of land, on a branch of Little Bushkill, the abovementioned road passes through the north-easterly end of it, or very near it, between 5 and 6 miles south of said Shawhollo settlement, great part of it bog meadow, with a small proportion of plough land.

ALSO, one tract containing 221¼ acres of land, situate in Greenwich township, Suffex county, New-Jersey, being chiefly covered with wood, the greater part of it good Wheat land, it is within two miles of Johnson's forge and mill, about the same distance from Severns's mill, and about 5 miles from Hughes's forge on Musconecunk.

For terms of sale and further particulars, apply to Jacob Strowd Esquire, at Fort Penn, Northampton county, or to the Subscribers, in Philadelphia.

HENRY DRINKER,
JOSEPH SWIFT,
JOHN FIELD,
CADWALADER EVANS. } Trustees of the estate of Abel James.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of said Abel James, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, and have not heretofore rendered their accounts, are requested to produce them to either of the Trustees above named. eotf.

WANTS a place, as a Housekeeper, in a small family, a middle-aged Woman, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, in the township of Lower Alloway's Creek, in Salem county, in the state of New-Jersey (being part of the estate formerly of Nathaniel Chamless, of Salem county, aforesaid, deceased) containing, as is supposed, five hundred and fifty acres. For terms of sale, application may be made to THOMAS SINNICKSON, Esquire, of Salem, to JOHN WHARTON or ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, in Philadelphia, or AARON OAKFORD, at Darby, in Delaware county, in the state of Pennsylvania.

N. B. Possession can be given the 25th day of March next.

January 2d, 1792. tbc.

Colliers, Wood-Cutters, &c. wanted.

THE subscribers, proposing to erect a Furnace on Spring-Creek, about eight miles from the Bald Eagle's Nest, in Mifflin county, will give generous wages to Colliers, Wood-Cutters, Labourers, Carters, &c. &c. early next spring; and will in the mean time contract with suitable persons of the above descriptions, to give them constant employment. The above works are situate in a healthy and plentiful county, 25 miles from Lewistown, on the river Juniata, formerly called Old Town.

SAMUEL MILES,
JOHN PATTON.

Philadelphia, December, 19th 1791 c. 4 m.

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the second day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Winnard Nice, the sign of General Washington, in Germantown,

A CERTAIN Plantation or Tract of Land, situate on the north side of a lane or road, leading from Germantown Main-street, to Abington, (commonly called Keyser's Lane) about 7 miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, and about half a mile from Germantown Main-street, containing about 61 acres, 4 acres whereof are woodland, about 5 acres of meadow-ground, with a never-failing stream of water through the whole, the remainder is arable land, level and in good order, 4 acres whereof are an apple orchard; there are on the premises a dwelling house, barn and stables, a spring-house over an excellent never-failing spring of water, and another never-failing spring adjacent to the dwelling house.

One other Lot of Land, situate on the same Road or Lane, containing about 6 acres and an half, one acre whereof is good meadow-ground, with a never-failing spring of water on it, about one acre and an half woodland, and the remainder arable land in good order.

And one other Lot of good arable Land, situate on the same road, near the last above described lot, containing about 3 acres and 25 perches. The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers; an indisputable title, free and clear of every incumbrance, will be given, and immediate possession of the premises delivered to the purchaser or purchasers thereof; the conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale, and due attendance given, by

ANNA KEYSER, and
ENOCH KEYSER.

Jan. 2d, 1792. t. b. c. 3 mo.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given on the First day of April,

A FARM, in Norristown township, Montgomery county, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and 1 above Norristown, on the main road leading to Reading; containing 232 acres, about 100 of which are woodland, and 15 meadow, the greatest part watered, and more can easily be made, the remainder good plowland. There are on the premises, a stone dwelling-house two stories high, a stone barn, and other buildings: Also, a good young bearing orchard of grafted fruit.

The said Farm is very well calculated for a farmer, as the land is of a good quality for raising of wheat; and lime may be had within one mile and an half from the same. The title is indisputable.

For further information and terms of Sale, application may by made to Colonel CHRISTOPHER STUART, near the premises, or to HENRY PAULING, jun. in Providence township, within five miles of said Farm, or to

PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS,
tbc 6w. No. 86, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Who has for Sale, several valuable Plantations, Houses, &c.

RED CLOVER SEED.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, living in the lower end of Bristol township, Philadelphia county, about half-way between Germantown and Frankford, some good clean SEED, last summer's growth, which may be depended on, as he sells none but his own raising. JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Second Month, 13th Day, 1792. †

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY last Sunday, the 29th instant, a Dutch Servant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new suit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a slash sleeve, lined with shalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fustain back, and new shoes; he can talk very good French, wears his hair tied or queued, has a brother a servant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money on Saturday last. He is very artful and speaks the English tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up said servant and secure him in any goal of North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid, by tf GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably strong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a surly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and striped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

SALES

Of the real estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the township of Bensalem, in the county of Bucks, esquire, deceased, pursuant to the directions of his last will and testament.

ON Tuesday, the 27th of March next will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue, on the premises, one exceedingly valuable and highly improved farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient out-houses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and Shad and Herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a Shad and Herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid, on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One lot, containing four acres, situate on the great Post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining stock, household-furniture, farming utensils and wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments, with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,
January 17, 1792. JOHN M. NESBIT, } Executors.
t M. 27. SAMUEL BENEZET,

Philadelphia, December 20, 1791.

This Day is Published, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,

In MARKET-STREET, No. 51, (Price 4/9 the single Book, 4/2 by the Dozen, 3/9 by the Hundred, bound, or 2/6 in Sheets,)

A NEAT EDITION OF

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America: together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled* "*An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

AT a meeting held at Captain Thompson's, in Fourth-street, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, of divers officers, and of their representatives, of the Old Provincial Troops of Pennsylvania and Delaware, who served the war before last, and who have claims to certain lands in the state of Virginia, pursuant to the King of Great Britain's Proclamation of 1763,

Colonel JACOB MORGAN in the chair,

The subject of their claims was taken into consideration; but the meeting not being sufficiently numerous,

Resolved, That another meeting be held, at the same place, on Monday, the 12th of March next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place all persons interested are earnestly desired to give due attendance, by themselves or proxies, in order that the most effectual measures may be taken to substantiate the said claims.

Signed, by order of the Chairman,

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary, pro tem.

N. B. Any person interested in the above claims, who is possessed of a *general draft* or of *particular surveys* of the said lands, or any part thereof, in the hand writing of the late Gen. Thompson, or of any other documents relating thereto, will be pleased to bring them forward at the proposed meeting.

February 15, 1792.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, at Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Munufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner. tf.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Ball, late of the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, Farmer, deceased, are requested to pay their several debts to the subscriber, and all those persons who have any manner of demands whatsoever against the said estate, are also requested to exhibit them to the subscriber without delay, in order that a settlement of the said estate may be finally made according to law. ‡

WILLIAM BALL, Administrator, &c. of
Jan. 4, 1792. Joseph Ball, deceased.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.